

Alexander Lowne

1829-30.

LIBRARY
OF THE
School of Medicine



University of Maryland

Dr. Jamessons Lectures

Classification of Inflammation

In treating of the classification of inflammations it seems proper, in the first place, to notice the fact, that according to every arrangement of this subject by morologists, the term inflammation has been applied to local affections. General diseases of an inflammatory character have been treated of under the head of inflammation, for instance, when acute, and under that of hectic when chronic. Sacral varieties have been noted under both heads, either as idiopathic general affections, or general ethiologic actions, as a consequence of some local irritation or inflammation. But with all this extensive group of inflammatory diseases, the surgeon has nothing directly to do, they belong to another department.

All those inflammations which come under the notice of the surgeon may, I think be properly arranged as a class under the name of Phlogistica, a greek term derived from Phlego "inflamo" to burn. Different writers employ the terms Phlogistica, phlegmone & Phlymon.

It may be remarked that all these terms are derived from the same radical.

Dr Cullen has adopted, from Galen & Savages, the term phlegmasia, which Dr Good says means in medical language a very different and almost opposite thing. Phlegmasia is derived from the term Phlegm now although Dr Good does not tell us in what respect Phlogistica, phlogistica or phlegmone differs from phlegmasia a little reflection will convince us that as there is a variety of inflammations the tendency of which is to effe~~to~~ crease

formerly called phlegm) that secretes
Inflammation should not be clasped with
those the tendency of which is to secrete
pus. I shall discuss this matter more fully
and shall content myself at this time by
simply stating, that the term phlegm now
seems well suited to every kind of local
inflammation, the tendency of which is
suppurative the seat of which is princip-
ally in the sanguiferous vessels: and the
epithet phlegmatica for that kind of Infla-
mation the tendency of which is the
effusion of serum the seat of which is in
the lymphatic vessels. Once more, the epithet
phlegmone applies most correctly to infla-
mation, the prominent symptoms of
which are heat & redness & the term
phlegmatica from phlegma as applied
to such inflammations, the peculiar
characteristic of which is the effusion

of serum without redness. The former
having for its usual result the
secretion of pus, the latter equally
remarkable for the secretion of serum
and being therefore suspensives.

With these preliminary remarks I shall
now proceed to the classification of my
subject. I must however premise that in
offering this arrangement I only expect
to facilitate the study of Inflammation
well knowing that in a science having
no absolute properties, no nomenclature or
arrangement can be made free from
objection. In making this concession,
however, I do not wish to be understood
as proposing a new arrangement
for the sake of novelty, on the contrary
full the fullest assurance that the
classification which I shall propose
is well calculated to throw new light

upon some parts of our subject, which has
been hitherto enveloped in obscurity & error

Classification of Inflammation
the Clas Philotice Local Inflammation
order 1st Phlegmons - Phlegmatic Infla
2 Phlegmatea, Phlegmatic Infla

3 Erythema, Erythematous local Infla
In the first order are the following species
1st diffusive inflammation - 2 mucous mem-
branous inflammation - 3 sero-membranous
inflammation. Two of the three first species
in the order partake of three varieties of
inflammation - the adhesiv - suppura-
tive - and the ulcerative inflam-
mation

In the second order are the following
species 1st Serous interstitialis delow
2 Serous interstitialis - 3 Serous luscios
4 Serous phlegmatis, this species en-
dow the banes of edema arthritic

effusions and suppiss in general
& may not be amiss to remark that
I have bestowed a considerable portion
of labour on the subject of classification
& I have to acknowledge that I could
not carry out subdivisions in any
degree satisfactory to myself & of course
it would not be likely to instruct others
I have long ^{been} of the opinion that systems of
nosology are only useful as dictionaries
of our science & notwithstanding their
utility in this point of view, still I
prefer, on the present occasion, confining
myself to a very brief nosological exposi-
tion of local inflammations, believing
that this method will be most instructive
& that the arrangement I have adopted
presents the subject in an aspect
likely to throw light on some parts of
the subject hitherto ^{too} ~~neglected~~ in

dealt and may

The most superficial examination will shew that in the above classification I have omitted all general inflammatory diseases, as inflammatory ~~peculiar~~ ^{peculiar} to the face. I do not include fevers in general. It therefore may easily be understood why I have but one inflammatory class. The classes which are necessary in a system of general nosology, belong to the physician, and therefore omitted, not because the surgical practitioner may do without such knowledge, but because this part of the subject under consideration belongs to another department of a medical institution.

Let us now endeavor to make some applications of our nomenclature. First, inflammations which come properly before the surgeon may be comprised

under the general head of phlogistic. This term
serves merely to separate local inflammations
from those that are ideopathically general. It
seems proper here to observe that as there are
no absolute fixities in our science, so here
we must forbear in mind that general
inflammation, may lead to local. This
in phlogistic inflammation, may
grow out of inflammatory fuscous and
on the other hand local inflammation
when of any considerable magni-
tude, always occasions, more or less gen-
eral fever, still it is important that we
should in all cases, distinguish sym-
ptomatic from ideopathic fever.
The term phlegmone, might be used
to designate every kind of inflamma-
tion indeed it was used by the
Grecs & Romans in that general sense
but as Medecob. Writings have used

several other terms derived from the same
Greek & a decimal, it becomes necessary
to affix some different meaning to each.
Phlegmon has been very generally used for
suppuration inflammation, but as the
term phlegmon has also been used to
signify a boil, I have preferred phleg-
mons as best suited to the designation
of a class.

In arranging the species, in the first
order I have used the term diffusion inflam-
mation to designate all inflammations
of the phlegmonic kinds, which involve in
their influence different structures as
membrane, muscle, nerves, bone &c
It is obvious that wounds of many kinds
will come under this head, as also all
inflammations that are not confined
to one structure but diffused through
several and have the direction of the

Phlegm or the second species
represents membranous inflammation
though perhaps differing but little
in kind, an extensive law to be
found in the various mucous mem-
branes & may be acute, subacute or
chronic, of all which due notice
will be taken in place

The third species or pro-Membranas
also includes a variety of serous mem-
branes & though there is perhaps not
much variety of character, yet these in-
flammations are commonly named
according to the part affected as
prostatitis, pleuritis &c. The most
marked peculiarity of these inflammations
is their tendency to adhes-
ion in consequence of a plastic
lymphoblast thrown out in which
cells form &c. This inflammation

are also remarkable for the acute and
violent pain which attends them. This
species of inflammation often superven-
es upon wounds and is therefore like-
ly to come frequently before the surgeon
and often calls for much skill.

This th species is a *putridic* inflam-
mation (from *putre*) it will readily be
understood embraces a pretty leusin-
gous of abscesses or rather inflam-
mations, which lead to abscesses. These
abscesses are mostly such as have been
known by the epithet *empyema* under this head may be mentioned
a variety of affections, all of which
come under the notice of the surgeon.
Among them may be noticed cases of
Abscess, *empyema*, *thoracotomy*, *lomica*
and *emphyema* &c
This th species is *thoracic* inflammation

Bloody urine is not often an index of the disease, but it is obviously evident in acute inflammations of many parts of the body. Sometimes as a symptom of general fever as in the small pox and other fevers which produce engorgement of the kidneys and thus produce bloody urine - cases of which I have seen, in aged persons, requiring repeated bleedings: in one delicate body sometimes followed by complete restoration to health. More frequently, it occurs as a symptom of local inflammation, as in pneumonia, dysentery, inflammation of the intestines not dysenteric, in inflammation of the liver: These are not all likely to come before the surgeon but as cases of haemorrhage he should familiarly understand them.

My second order Phlegmatical

or Phlegmatic Inflammation or Phlegmatisca, is derived from ~~the~~ which term
was used sometimes by Galen for inflammation. And if he did not understand
the true import of the term, in its medical
sense, we, at least, have it in our power,
while paying some respect to his memory,
to use it in its medical signification. In
a word Galen applies the term phlegma
to inflammations, and know that certain
inflammations lead to the effusion of
serum or lymphatic phlegm. What then
can be more appropriate than the applica-
tion of this epithet to inflammations
the distinguishing mark of which is
serous effusion.

The second rarity in this order, ~~is~~ ^{is} a
cysticulæ ^{which} will apply well to certain
exomatous swellings - the termina-
tives being chosen from the cœca.

instance, that in these swellings the serum is diffused among the structures in general of the parts in which it is seated. For example we may notice several effusions throughout the scrotum in these cases the serum is diffused through the cellular membrane principally, but still muscular fibers, & vessels are expected. This swelling differs from hydrocele in not being encysted, & therefore, extending over the whole scrotum. Other edematous swellings, attended with acute inflammation, & severe pain as the phlegmasia dolens, by which I mean not only purpural phlegmasia, but also swellings of the legs or arms, attended with the symptoms which characterizes purpural swellings. These afflictions will be noticed in due time.

The third species or varised tumours

embraces all those excreeted effusions of the joints whether confined to particular parts or forming one collection, confined by the capsular ligament of a joint.

The fourth species of serous profluvia will admit of a pretty extensive application. Wanting deflections from the lungs, diabetes, hydrocephalus as also hydrothorax, ascites, hydrocele come under this division. In short it is used to designate inflammatory affections which have a tendency to profer secretion of serum into cavities, & which effusions are familiarly known by the name of serous. Having now given a brief exposition of my classification, I shall proceed to the 1st subject upon my list, in phlegmatic diffusive inflammation. I have already said that this kind of inflammation presents three varieties for our consideration.

eration - there are the adhesions, the suppulsive and ulcerative. I am therefore now brought to speak of adhesions inflammations.

An opinion prevails almost universally, that this kind of inflammation is a salutary operation, and especially set up, as a restorative power - that in the phenomena attending this process we see a specimen of the vis medicatrix naturae, seeing it everywhere present in simple wounds in healthy bodies it was natural to suppose that as it reaches new tissue repaired, that this is a power which nature holds in store for the purpose of healing wounds. From this opinion Mr Charles Bell has decidedly in my opinion and in my opinion correctly dissenting, of the views which I have given of the proximate cause of inflam-

motion be concert there will be no difficulty in
seeing how reparation of breaches is made
by those powers which act constantly in
perpetuating our existence and the sus-
pension of which for a very short time
would lead to mortification of parts dep-
riued of this sustaining Plastic power.

I have long held precisely the same
view as those maintained by Mr Bell
Volume 2 introduction, He says "There is an
influence ever present in the living body
which philosophy as well as the suggestion
of common sense forces us to hope we shall
ever fully comprehend. But we may observe
it in its effects. We see it governing the
growth, shape, and limiting the mag-
nitude of all the parts of the body. I have
reason to hold it a part of the constitut-
ion of the living frame, that this in-
fluence shall be in perpetual operation.

This however, is a conclusion which we
arrive at slowly as the result of long
continued observation. When the doctri-
nes of the absorption of the body with all their
series of beautiful proofs, establish the sin-
gular fact. — that while the matter is chang-
ing the disposition and the constitutional
peculiarities and all that identifies the
individual remains the same: — then we
are convinced that a certain influence
uniformly prevails, directing all the
operations of the system. When we see
injured parts restoring them selves or the
edges of recent wounds running over
imagine the influence of this endan-
germent of the living matter to sustain
itself, and we call it a natural and
healthy action. The common opinion
in the authority of Mr Hunter, is, that
to restore a part which has been injured

requires a new mode of action. On the contrary
I consider this incessant activity at all times
prevailing in the body, and changing the com-
ponent particles, to be a provision for restor-
ing the same when either worn or injured
and this, not by the exertment of a new
action, which at all times subsists
governing the restoration of the same
I hold that it does not make any difference
whether the parts have been changed by the
usual process of absorption or by the violence
of the injury, in either case the action of
restoration is the same"

Besides the greater simplicity of this view
of a living body it enables us to avoid the
use of terms which, in my opinion, are
highly exceptionable, it is easier to con-
ceive one uniform prevailing influence,
resembling that which is inherent in
all matter and which governs every change

than to imagine the several parts of the body to be endowed with a consciousness of infinite perfection & to be impelled with a propensity which is the language of Mr. Hunter, by the violence done to the body to be not greater than the powers of life can sustain if the system be in health; the continuance of the natural action always heals the wound, or fills up the cavity to the natural abler body. The surgeon who has nothing to do but by position & mechanical lig. to relay the parts which are interwoven, or to support them, to be in sport the very humble minister of nature.

If the injury committed on the body be greater than the natural powers can bear or if a full state, approaching to disease prevails at the time the injury is inflicted then the surgeon's duty is not confined to manual operations, he must attend to the

Medical treatment of the patient.

I trust I need no apology for the foregoing quotation - it is in my opinion highly interesting as well for its doctrine as the perspicuous language in which it is presented. Notwithstanding the lucid manner in which Mr. Bell has here spoken of adhesive inflammations still so far as my knowledge of his writings extends, he has not applied his doctrine to the explanation of the proximate cause of inflammation. If the phenomena which we see in the progress of adhesive inflammation are the result of one uniform prevailing principle, governing the perpetual removals of way parts, how readily are we led from such conclusion to the opinion, that inflammation is at all times a disturber of the plastic operations of the body or of a part of the body & that all inflammations are but the interrupting of those operations, to, now & less evident & that their total suspension in any part is death.

I think it due Mr Hunter to say that however much
I have been led to differ from him in respect to doctrine,
that as regards accuracy of remark I desirous in
ation of the things belonging to inflammation when
aids unassisted. His observation led him to believe
that the adhesive and separative inflammations
are sometimes almost inseparables. Indeed we
might say that the adhesive is but the 1st step of
the separative. The former is a part of the latter
This affinity never to distinguish as much perha
ps as any other circumstance the phlegmone from
phlegmatic inflammations. The phlegmatic is
never in any way conducive to the healing of wounds
while on the other hand, the phlegmone conduces
to that end both by the process of adhesion & by
separation. Let us now take a glance at
some of Mr Hunter's doctrines. See days speak
ing of the natural & healthful actions of the body
arising from a new disposition being formed
It is very clear that disease has in many

cases, the power of modifying the living actions
but in all cases restoration from injury or disease
must be the work of those powers and actions, by which
the body is perpetually renewed & sustained in health.
In the carbunculous, that is, adhesiv inflammation
there is no new action, other than what grows out of
an unperfect performance of the common office
of living operations.

I imagine that a person has received an incised
wound of small extent by a very sharp instrument
as a lancet in bleeding. Now in all parts where there
is sensibility there may no have irritability - we will
not stop here to define what we mean by these terms
Suffice it to say that they are to be treated in the
nerves - that without them they cannot exist. & I have
wounded the skin with my lancet, I have necessarily
wounded nervous fibres - more, or less pain announces
this fact. This pain is supersensation in the part
and supersensation is irritation now, or less
marked this begets a degree of uneasiness
or uneasiness

the sensibility that loss of sympathy will extend in
some degree to nerves that are not wounded
we repeat the division of some nervous fibres leaving
entanglements of others, must follow all wounds. Then
it will result that as the vascular apparatus is
dependent for its vital operations upon the nerves,
that they too must be disturbed in their action
Having thus dispersed of the nervous influence
we may look at the blood vessels. The capillary
vessels being dependent upon these associated
nerves, must suffer with those nerves, besides which
in the case before us, the capillaries are also in-
jured, there is therefore a break of their continuity
lymph, serum &c must be thrown out, since it is
found to be a law of the vascular system, that
wherever irritation is set up sufficient to
excite inflammation there will be an increased
flow of blood. When there is a division of
vessels increased action in the inflated part
by which the surface of the wound is covered by a ples-

tic lymph, some of the adjacent ligels are in some degree impregnated with blood others are impregnated with lymph, serum &c.

I maintain that in all the phenomena just pointed out the derangement, both in the nervous ligels, is but a slight interruption to the healthy actions. Bearing this in mind we will trace ^{these} phenomena a little further. The wound from the operation of bleeding will have been attended by the above condition before we have finished the business of extracting blood.

We now lay the lips of the wound in contact, they are covered by a plastic lymph. This lymph has in the first place, the property of mechanically glueing glueing the parts together as it has arrived endowed with the peculiar properties which fit it for assimilation and at it serves by these properties as a medium of communication, between the

the divided nerves and vessels, we may readily imagine, that a living principle may exert its influence upon the cut extremities of these structures of the womb to the other. If we see then that the parts in their integrity, and in their union of action make nerves and vessels out of the blood can there be any objections to ascribing reunion of divided parts to the same operations. In short if the blood is perpetually adding to the substance of the nerves & vessels in their length and breadth - why shall we imagine any other operation necessary for uniting divided nerves and vessels - Their reunion is nothing more than an extension of their length until from both sides nerves shall be opposed to nerve and vessels to vessels. By extension they necessarily come into contact and unite by the same deposition of new matter, which is

always depositing. Whether there be in
some cases an increase & rigor, in the plastic
powers, is perhaps a question undecided.
It is possible under favourable circumsta-
nces, it may take place but it has no direc-
t bearing upon the doctrine I am advocate-
ring now upon our practice. But it seems, we
ought to remark, that I cannot recognize
anything like a new action similar to
that imagined by Mr Hunter, even if
we admitted an increased portion of
labour in the assimilating powers.

I have now disposed of the most simple
case of adhesive inflammation. Let me
here remind you of what is familiar to
every one, that the whole process occupies
but a few hours again, the parts being
but slightly injured and immediately placed
in a situation nearly corresponding with the
natural one, by putting the divided parts together

The pain & irritation are but ~~phenomena~~
of the whole process but the 1st stage of an
inflammation. Inflammation is not
actually fully established, yet all the
preliminary phenomena of which I have
just been speaking having passed away
restoration is effected without any new
action for the purpose of curing the wound
as has generally been imagined.

Nature may here be resembled to a general
whose army is marshalled daily the
soldiers put through their evolutions — all in order
and in system — An enemy invades the camp
under cover of the night — for a moment all is bustle
& confusion, but the soldiers trained to their vocation
soon rally order is restored, Strength comes forth
and the enemy is subdued — all again is order
and repose. So in the phenomena before us
all the powers of the system are in operation, each
particle of matter has its destination.

Let an encroachment be made by a disease
of parts, & there is necessarily some disturbance
of the usual operations - The hurtful agent
ceases to operate, the living actions go on, & thus it is that the
affair may terminate in restoration: - the injury has but a
temporary influence; the living formative process is perpe-
tual. From this state of things health must result: on the
other hands, if the hurtful agent is so powerful as to subvert
the living actions suddenly, or by a more slow but increasing
operation of something pernicious, violent inflammation
or even mortification of the part affected may ensue
according to the violence & continuance of such operation.
Mr Hunter says, when speaking of union by the first
intention, that "as disease is a wrong action of the
living parts, the restoration to health must first consist
in destroying the disease & dispositions & actions
and then in retrograde towards health." Surely, under
all circumstances restoration to health
must be the work of the living actions; what
then can be meant by a "retrograde motion" towards

Health¹¹ I have already said that in all cases of
inflammation, recovery depends upon the common
Plastic operations, so that unless the hurtful agents
subvert those ordinary actions of health, recovery
must take place, but in all this there is no new
power excited — The actions may be more or less
imperfect, but they can have no extra sanative
power beyond what they possess in health, while
interrupted they have less, and as the part appro-
aches to health so do they become more
sanative.

Of Serous Inflammation, Lecture 8.th June
I have stated in my classification of inflammation
that the serous membranous species like
the moco-membranous diffusio, may partake
of three varieties - the adhesio, suppuratio, and
ulceratio inflammatio, - the 1st is the most
usual tendency.

Most of the effusions of this kind of inflammation have
long since been distinguished by the termination
itis which is as suffix used for ages without
much attention to its meaning, it is however
desirous in all cases to accustom ourselves to the
use of terms in our terminology which we are clearly
understand. The term itis is of greek original
is derived from λήσις, means violent action - it is
equivalent to the latin word membranous and at
rash hedges we are familiar with the termina-
tions in pleuritis, phrenitis, gastritis
pentitis, cystitis, hepatitis, &c which

the mean inflammation of the pleura & head
stomach & liver always of an acute kind
and attended with severe pain. It is obvious
from what I have just said that this kind
of inflammation is mostly if not entirely
confined to the serous membranes of the
viscera. We may first notice some of the
Phenomena attending this disease. In acute
inflammation of the membranes of the brain
we discern in addition to the disturbance of the
general system as manifested by fever a ten-
dency to effusion of serum & to ulceration. And
it is a curious fact that the membranes of the
head are more disposed to the effusion of serum when infla-
med whereas this tendency seems to be removed in some other
membranes as the pleura and external surface of the intestines.
It is very common to see in post mortem examinations collecti-
ons of water in the ventricles of the brain. And it is
pretty well understood that hydrocephalus is the result
of this sort of inflammation that is of the living mem-
branes

of the ventricles chiefly, this kind of inflammation
natura have done come particularly under
the notice of the surgeon I need not pursue it
further at this time.

The second or suppulsive kind of inflammation
does not often occur in the head but sometimes
it is to be met with. In this form of inflammation
in the head we have little in our power as surgeon
but nevertheless it is important that we have some
knowledge of its characteristic marks. I have seen
a remarkable case of this kind, which I think proper
to relate. Some years ago, I had charge of the sick
at the Baltimore jail, a negro man was brought
in who had been beaten over the head with
a large club some said the stake of a fence
A few days afterwards he was brought into the
jail with the following account of the injuries
he had. Nige Butler had a wound of the head by a stroke
with a heavy rail, it was through like and irregular, about
16 inches long & to the head next day

applied the trophic on the left parietal bone
two small fractures of the bone were found under
the wound of the muscle through which blood
was oozing out the bone a coagulum of blood
was found a dark spot on the dura mater this
pulse became more frequent he said he was ease
the next day I had said he had convulsions in the
night his thermes ^{an} cold pulse not perceptible
at the wrist cannot see at all and seems unconscious
of his situation. Bleed to 25 ounces upon which
the pulse rises considerably. Second day after
the operation has remained in a somnolent sta-
te pulse quite perceptible but thread like bleed to
20 ounces, found a quantity of grammous blood
oozing from under the skull pulse now after
bleeding 4th day violent convulsions since
yesterday and now wholly unconscious - complete
paraly of the left side - pulse in the right arm
pretty full and frequent, in the left scarcely
perceptible skin cold, 5th day died this

Morning, upon examining the head I found a collection of purulent matter covering the whole left side of the cerebrum just under the arachnoid membrane. The dura mater not much inflamed.

This case illustrates in a striking manner how membranous surfaces may take on suppuration without lesion of vessels. No injury had been done the arachnoid membrane was ~~uninjured~~ since I have already mentioned that the dura mater was not much affected. I have in a former lecture noticed the fact that John Hunter & Morgagni met cases in their dissections in which there was a pretty free secretion of pus without any abrasion or lesion of vessels. This is however extremely rare in cases of mucous membranous inflammation but more common in the mucous membranes.

One of the most remarkable circumstances attending severe membranous inflammation

is to be met with in the intestinal tube
In this thin structure of three layers we coats
we have both a mucous & a mucous surface
and although each surface is liable to 2
kinds of inflammation that is the upper
natural ulceration and the external coat to
the adhesions also still there is a well marked
tendency in both to certain modifications of
inflammation. Thus if inflam'm occurs
in the inner mucous surface we shall have
mucous stools and sometimes mucous purulent
discharges. On the other hand if the intestines
suffer violence by strangulation or otherwise the
external surface becomes inflamed and
lymph is thrown out by which the intestines
and sometimes made to grow together to the
perineum which may happen in a few
hours. Nothing more curious presenting
in the animal's body than that they have
only terminating on the surface of a

succeeded but lodiz being present he made
an effort to conceal his situation, he came
down from the dining room complained of an attack
of colic. His friends not aware of his true
situation made him drink some brandy and water
The pain continued rapidly to increase and he
made an effort to get assistance - he had to be
rowed over at midday in a boat to reach home. In
consequence of his being from home at the time
of the accident I did not see him until the
end of six hours, resection in water and
the tongs were faithfully used for an hour but so
rapidly did the pain & inflammation increase
that I became persuaded that any longer
delay would be fatal. Opening the femoral
sac I found a bout too fat of the intestine in
the serous membrane distended as much as possible
with a watery fluid - The whole of the portion
detached resembled fresh bloods pudding
The further steps of the operation will be

noticed when we come to treat on Peritoneal
This case is a remarkable on account of the fact
that in the short space of two or three days
a large effusion had taken place from a
mucous surface as to fill a very considerable
portion of the intestinal tube. In most
cases so soon as an irritation becomes typhoid
and there is a pre-eruption of lymph
or serum or both when the lymph only is
given out it mostly becomes a connecting me-
dium between such parts as happen to
lie in contact - the vessels under such
circumstances seem to elongate & anasto-
mosis & union take place - Something to a
very considerable extent, I have seen in
cases of violence to the abdomen & turned inward
inly of the external surface of the bowels
grau togher. I will now relate a case of this
form of inflammation which I think will be
noticed from its uncommon extent.

I consider this case so interesting that I shall transcribe it from the minutes of the case owing to the protraction of the case to the end of nine months of weberous suffering under the care of those who knew little about it a very imperfect account of the case could be obtained. Such information as could be obtained all went to prove that it was a case of inflammation of the viscera wrong treated. After a spell of severe illness it was observed that the abdomen was swelling & this was supposed by his Physician to be ascites. another physician supposed it to be nephritis. The boy at that time eat well but digested his food impropositely as was evidenced by an unnatural appearance of his stool. His muscular power gradually declined & soon disabled him from walking or standing deformed came on & continued violently till his death after

Some time the face resembled that of early
infancy - that found in the intestines post
mortem was a pulpy very yellow matter.
The case at the onset was attended with violent
fever for which no avarants in any way
proportioned to the tried of the disease were
used - blood-letting & aetio purging, it
was certain had not been used. No particular
account further than this could be obtained.
except that the plan of treatment had most
generally been of a Stimulant Kind. In
consequence of some one having persuaded his
mistress that the boy was bewitched she became
anxious to have the body examined and called
in my friend Dr Townsend then Physician
of the Dispensary for that purpose. The Doctor
requested my assistance in the dissection
but it is due to Dr Townsend to say he
had nothing to do with the treatment of
the case. The following appearance can

discovered by percupision that there was no water in the abdomen and it was too unyielding for tympany. The skin was divided along the whole the whole course of the liver & all a and the knife carried carefully through the tendinous sheath & peritoneum just below the costal cartilages, an attempt was now made to divide the peritoneum but this could not be effected. I now found that the tendon, peritoneum, intestines &c were all firmly united. An attempt was made to separate some part of the colon from its attachments but it was found that nothing like an intestine could be clearly distinguished, except about three inches of the duodenum together with the pylorus. The intestinal passage (it was not a tube) wound about through a great misshapen mass formed of the mesentery of the coats of liver. The mass resembling a great ball had a skin like appearance, the liver was found

throughout its whole extent attached firmly to the contiguous parts but in other respects its appearance was healthy. The anatomist will figure to himself what an intricate unsightly mass was presented when a complete agglomeration had taken place between the external muscles peritoneum, intestines, omentum mesentery & all then rendered still more horrible by the enlargement of all the glands. The whole so thickened as to enlarge the abdomen to the size of a person much distended with water as in a case of rickets. I have been led to believe that the following train of disease and effects were operative in this case, indeed all the information I could obtain of the case permits to form the following opinion. This boy had a violent attack of inflammation of the bowels - this being unproperly treated by stimulants at a time that few bloodletting and other antiphlogistic measures called for a more intense and extended inflammatory

action took place. This case affords melancholy
instances of the bad effects of Stimulants
in inflammatory diseases. And it is
really matter of astonishment how the
little sufferer could have survived so long
nothing is more certain than that the
peristaltic motion of the bowels must have
been wholly suspended for several months
How the lacteals could have performed their
office is truly wonderful, the extremely
reduced state of the muscular power shows
however that nutrition was but faintly effected
This case is extremely interesting on account of
its being so peculiarly illustrative of the
membranous inflammation, now the subject
of discussion. We see in this case all the abdominal
viscera firmly united by adhesions inflam-
mation and a general engorgement of the
smaller blood vessels throughout all the
surfaces covered by serous membranes, all

thus without the occurrence of pleigmonous inflammation. And, moreover, while the peritoneal surfaces, and especially & violently & suddenly affected the mucous surfaces or the lining membrane of the intestines was but little disordered.

The sero-membranous inflammation is fortunately much under control. And it is owing to the more skilful treatment in modern times that we prevent much of the mischief which would otherwise attend acute inflammation of the serous membranes. Pending my own observation I have seen dangerous & sometimes fatal conse-
quences following neglected or wrong treated sero-membranous inflammation.

Dropsy is less common in this country to my certain knowledge than it was 20 or 30 years ago. Even then the physicians would use the lancet ^{privately} in cases of pleurisy & of course this form of sero-membranous inflammation was correctly treated but in other cases great

I have said that the sero-membranous infl-
ammation may partake of three varieties.
The suppuration adhesive & ulcerative of
each of them it may be proper now to give
an example. We have an instance of ulcer-
ous-membranous inflammation
in the employment of means for the radical
cure of hydroceles, with a view to the cure
of hydroceles or a watery swelling of the
scrotum & especially violent-inflamm of the
lining membranes that is the inner part
of the tunica vaginalis. It sometimes
happens that by exciting too much
inflammⁿ, the parts instead of healing
by the 1st intention suppuration & then
slough so that a portion of the scrotum
falls out. And when an attempt is
made of hydrocele by sero, instead of sero-
membranous inflamⁿ of the adhesive kind
when the suppuration and the parts are

made to adhere by granulation. It is
a curious fact which falls in our way
how that hydrocele in boys is sometimes cured
without either kind of inflammation

In wounds of the intestines we sometimes
affect the restoration of divided parts by taking
advantage of the adhesive inflam. If an
intestine be divided it speedily grows together
again if the parts are properly adjusted
But having a thin tube to act on that tube
having an inner mucous and an outer serous
surface we can not effect a reunion by simple
coaptation of the divided parts. But by
placing the injured parts so as to lay the one
surface of both fragments together and
keep for a few hours they will unite
This will be fully explained when we come
to our operative department. And also
the curious fact that in cases where we
sometimes succeed in saving life by making

an artificial way in multiplication of the
tunics, we can afterwards under the tube con-
tinuous by aailing causes of the adhe-
sive inflammation to unite the outer
surface of the two contiguous portions of
intestines, then open a communica-
tion between them of which I shall
speak more fully in proper place.

The ulcerative inflammation of the serous membra-
now, I believe, never occurs as an original disease
But we sometimes see in extensive abscesses of the
plura or peritoneum considerable ulcerations
I mean abscesses of the thorax or abdomen
I have seen a case of extensive abscess of the wabd
ment which had formed & slowly attended
with great suppuring - the peritoneum was
thickened and appeared redish like
flesh of a ragged & abraded cow with pus
I have seen the plura & costal lig. palmonalis
soth similarly affected in a case of

extensive distention of the chest from a serous collection. But it seems unnecessary to enter further into the subject of serous membranous inflammations. I shall have occasion from time to time to take up the several peculiarities as they are associated with certain surgical diseases.

It is in this form of inflammation, more particularly that the plan of bloodletting lately adopted in France & partially in this country has been so extensively & advantageously employed which I make this statement of full bounds to day that I think it has often been adopted to the exclusion of general bleeding which would have been more efficient. Nay I am convinced that in some instances by adopting it when general & free bleeding was called for much injury has been the result but the abuse or misapplication of a remedy does not lessen its value in the hands of the most skilful. The danger here is principally that if a let-

an inflammation as a pleurisy or inflammation of any other serous membrane advanced unopposed by the depletion while we are trusting to local bleeding congestion may take place our patient fallen victim to a public practice we may under favourable circumstances expect the advantage of blisters in some membranous inflammations but here too skill consists in applying the remedy at the proper time that is to regulate their application as neither to apply them before inflammation is sufficiently abated nor withhold them so long as to endanger congestion we frequently meet with this kind of inflammation in the posterior membranes of the brain pleura — under judicious treatment few persons few persons die of these affections but under wrong treatment & neglect they are often fatal

We sometimes see it seated in the pericardium
where it is attended with much danger
& often proves fatal. Mr J Hunter speaking
of this affection mentions the case of an infla-
mation of the pericardium of a dog in
which he found the pericardium studded
over with an irregularly organized mass
composed of coagulated lymph & an inch
thick.

It is a curious fact that the several membranes
now take in homotax inflammation this
together with several other phenomena shew
most clearly that the exhalants or some
part of the capillary vessels in each
class of membranes differ in their
economy thus we see the pleura, membranes
of the heart, intestines, rectum &c affected
for days & weeks without inflammation
yet so far as my observation goes the
exhalants of two membranes never

give out black venous then be lesion of vessels
On the other hand the mucous membranes
readily give out red blood when inflamed with
out lesion of vessels and I shall show when
we come to speak of hematia inflammation
And it may not be amiss to observe in this
place that the mucous membranes give
out lympho serum & pus as well as blood
without lesion of vessels.

I have observed in the treatment of the mucous
membranes inflammations that blistering
is of more utility generally speaking
than in that of the mucous membranes
thus in phthisy or other inflammations of the chest
pulmonitis &c we derive more advanta-
ge from blistering than we do in dysentery
yet I do not mean to say that blistering
may not sometimes be an important remedy
in the latter disease. It may also be remark-
ed that opium will be found more

generally in mucous membranous than
in serous membranous. It is generally said
that in all cases of entritis which last so long
as to deplete the body of its natural strength
the intestines of opium may be given
earlier after proper depletion than in cases
of pleuritis phrenitis.

* The advocates of the doctrine of a serous medi-
astick nature will see a provision in the ad-
hesive tendency which attends the inflammation of the
serous membrane, by adhering when it has
been raised an evanescent adhesion between
some of these surrounding walls, bounded
as it were by the exquisitely delicate
and perpendicularly extended collections
of matter, may be easily and readily evacuated by
the lancet. But if we examine this subject
a little further we shall see adhesions of this
kind between the lungs the liver &c &c which
sometimes lead to much inconvenience
but more especially when this kind of action

occurs in the inner surface of the pericar-
dium death is often the consequence.
Any seeming support to this case to
that in animals medical is to be accounted
for without calling in the aid of any new
action. It being the natural office of
the capillary vessels to secrete and apply
constantly in the phenomena of removal
a plastic lymph & the application of
that lymph ceasing owing to the healthy
operations being intermitted that lymph
will be poured out in an increased quantity
through the exhalants into the cavity. It
happens that instead of this plastic lymph
by the agency of which alone can a persi-
stence placed. A discharge of serum occurs more
especially than the exhalants can take up per-
haps have dropsy.

The readiness with which the various surfaces of
the intestines grow together is often a matter

of much interest to the surgeon. In case
of wounds considerable portions of the vessels
immediately around coalesce so firmly
by a deposition of lymph that the contents
are often thereby prevented from exa-
minating. But of these particulars of par-
ticular affection connected with it, num-
berous inflammation I shall treat more
fully as we progress. Emiss. The end

Erythema or **Erysipelas** Inflammation
This is my third order of phlogistica or locatio-
flammation. The term **Erythema** is derived from
the Greek ερυθρος is equivalent
to the Latin *rubor* meaning redness
It would appear looking at the meaning
of this term that it is better suited to scarlet
fever, miliary fever, & such as send others
but its application to erysipelas is as old
as the days of Hippocrates who used this term

That form of erysipelas which sometimes occurs as a general disease in which the eruption or inflammation of the skin is the result of an epithelial general fever, or leprosy to another department. In my arrangement I have pointed out three varieties. Erythema dermatis, Erythema cellulatum and erythema edematosum. It is obvious that the first name is derived from the fact of erysipelas being sometimes confined to the skin and terminates without any serious injury to the true skin I mean prominent injury now does it lead to sloughing of the cellular membrane. This is much the most frequent form of erysipelas. It frequently proceeds from wounds & I think as Mr Hunter has unasked, most frequently in wounds of the hand. The first evidence we have usually of an erysiphalous inflammation being about to supervene upon a wound, is a burning and biting

round the wound - this is either "tended" with a band succeeded by red blotches over a broader extent of redness. This redness spreads more or less rapidly. In most cases of wounds of the Head, which I have succeeded by this inflammation it does not extend below the root of the neck with perhaps a little on the breast but this does not accord with the observations of Mr. Hunter who has seen it extending over the whole body. The redness is often attended with a soon soon succeeded by a more or less swelling of the face, sometimes so considerable as to close up the eyes. In all cases there is more or less of a burning & the heating of the skin. The swelling is sometimes attended with vesication sometimes not in either case there succeeds more or less desquamation, usually the margin of *Capsipela* is almost the last that of phlegmonous inflammation is termina

ated so gradually as to render its termination
much, made indistinct. this inflammation mostly
extends with great rapidity. When this disease
and proceeds from some internal cause we
have usually as first symptoms all the more
unremarkable symptoms of exanthematous fever
such as rigors, headache, backache, and often
great prostration & distress about the puerpera.

Mr Hunter has remarked that eysipelas, or
inflammation is peculiarized, most inflammations
that are not of the two addressed as
suppuration kinds are called so, & although
probably they do not in the least belong to it
this may arise more from the want of terms
than the want of discrimination. It is quite
certain that eysipelas inflammation is
peculiar but it is not easy to say in what
the peculiarity consists. He perceived however that
Mr Hunter held the opinion, that too many
inflammatory affections and in his day

affined to the erysipelatous Kind. But it is
not easy to see what other inflammations
could have been mistaken for this, except
ting erysipelous disease, which existeth depen-
ding upon idiopathic general fever. Barbuncle
hath more nearly resemblance to erysipelas than
any other Kind of inflammation but
surely no two diseases are more clearly
distinguished by their characteristic
marks. Barbuncle is always circumscribed
and attended with considerable tumefaction
so far as the inflammation extends whereas
every Erysipelas not only extends rapidly but
while one part is recovering the inflammation
is extending in other parts, in different
Stages of advancement.

I have said that according to my obser-
vations erysipelatous inflammation from parts
of the head, seldom spreads below the neck
extending extending across the head neck.

free we are told however by Mr Hunter
that he has often seen it begin around
a wound in the scalp, extending in a
narrow band over the whole head & face, the eyelids being
very much swollen, the nose thickened
it has extended to the neck & shoulder
body, encircling along both arms terminati-
ng in the finger ends that which attac-
ks the body often goes along the trunk to
both thighs: down the legs & terminates at
the ends of the toes: while this is going on
it is expeditiously cured behind and the
skin peels off the healed parts. He remarks
that if it spreads, thus extensively it
most usually ends.

Mr Hunter says Erysipelas is commonly a
secondary inflammation by which I pres-
ume he means that when it succeeds
wounds, it is secondary to the inflam-
mation of such wounds. This may be

partially true but there are many exceptions
I will now relate a case, which will shew
us that eupsiphas does not always succeed
inflammation of course will shew the
nature of such inflammations

A patient came into the Baltimore Hos-
pital who had a curious ulcer of the
head, which had existed nine years
his skull had been shockingly shattered
by a blow with a heavy salvo on board of
the ship Chesapeake at the time of the mem-
orable attack upon that vessel. He had
been much of his time in different hospitals
but at times with difficulty doing the duty
of a seaman in the navy he took a pale
and emaciated appearance. Upon examination I found
an extensive depression of the posterior part
of the left parietal bone I apertly saw
I need not stop to notice all the particulars of
the case suffice it to say I removed a portion of the

carried down, by means of the trachea or the pharynx but the operation will thorough a second one I was put to bed in good condition & spirits When I visited him the next day an evanescent redness had run over the greater part of the scalp, it extended rapidly, attended with severe smarting, burning & itching so as to involve the whole scalp & face & neck There was considerable swelling of the face & eyes lids and a puffy swelling ~~appeared~~ of the skin of the face, while the scalp was ~~swelled~~ the whole inflammation was assuaged by incisions & a salve which local symptoms was added considerable fever & slight delirium at night, for a night or two He was treated on the middle antiseptics the plan of the effected party kept & made by the frequent application of carbolic acid some practitioners object to the use of flour to this affection if it is not rendered

removable by the use of caustics. It is
more than can be done, the bursting of these
tissue should form a part with the bone
might have an injurious effect, but during
the advance of inflammation no where
the case is free from ^{the} objection the flue is
not only objectionable but a very useful
remedy, at all times very grateful to the
patient.

My own experience accords with that of
Mr Hunter in the fact, that Erysipelas
inflammation most frequently succeeds
swellings of the head and I think and I
think that I have observed that swellings
of the head are more likely to be succeeded
by this kind of inflammation than by
tetanus when the erysipelas inflammation
comes as a secondary inflammation
when the suppuration which succeeds
becomes stationary, the part affected

becomes dry and sticks the edges of the
wound & becomes moistened and tumid
in short the wound it self seems to take on
the Erysipelas action. From the good
effect which we see in gangrene resulting
from the application of blisters, & the physi-
cal effects of this remedy in ordinary
erysipelas there is good reason for belie-
ving that blisters would prove beneficial
a valuable remedy, in wounds showing a
disposition to gangrene. Erysipelas will
ammiate. For this purpose we should apply
by the common expectastic plasters over
the wound it self. It takes in to considera-
ble space of the surrounding skin
We sometimes meet with the case of Burned Erysipe-
las of a chronic kind, most commonly in the
legs of men advanced in life, this form of the
disease is known by the name of the tree, it
is a local affection, but liable to become

exasperated from time to time, as the system may happen to be out of order or from slight injury of the body, which is at all times, more or less under the influence of the inflammatory fever as manifested by rigors, flushes of heat, headache, sometimes continuous, sometimes intermission with swelling and severe pain of the legs, & such form of the disease I have long been in the habit of applying leeches, in immoderate cases but more commonly I trust to pretty much to a liniment of Sturpentine such as a local remedy.

Let us now endeavor to mark out some of the symptoms or circumstances by which suppulsive inflammation is to be distinguished from all others.

1^o It is almost always a disease of the skin, but invades the internal solid structures as well as the external.

2^o The colour which is of a deep red, terminates more abruptly than other inflammations, differing much from those merely red in inflammation of the skin in this respect.

3rd While one part of it may be receding, from under its influence, other parts are taking on the same malignant action.

4th It never separates kindly, but if it runs into the cellular lymphatic and, disseminate sometimes very extensively, sloughing takes place.

5th The unusual redness attendant on erysipelas having succeeded a wound is, in some cases, suddenly succeeded by edema, which having occurred in any part runs through the whole, producing alarming tumefaction and pain. A dropseal effusion to such extent, that if a slight incision be made large quantities of watery fluid will be discharged. But after all these uncertain peculiarities attendant upon Erysipelas which we only too learnt at the bedside; the student who once knows it, by actual observation, will readily recognize it afterwards under all circumstances by

a little patient attention to each case as it comes
before you.

In some of the more violent cases of ergotism the
febrile symptoms continue with considerable violen-
ce for three days, before the erythema takes place
through lassitude, nausea, vomiting, rigor, head
ache attended with a delirium of the second
order, generally violent delirium sometimes after-
wards, the delirium which is usually experienced, soon
as the erythema shall have been fully established
does not occur in these more violent cases - on
the contrary the symptoms continue with little
or no abatement till about the eleventh day
of the fever at this juncture something like a
cure happens, attended with propulsive
action & pretty copious discharge of urine
In these more violent cases in this Country, in
most habits, a man cannot be deprived of life
by all the usual means, not forgetting however
that as this disease will to a certain

intert and its course, we must not desist
too early, during the first of the disease
by over doing our business in this way we
may thereby prostrate the system, and develop
the habit to obstinate, extensive and dangerous
sloughing of the cellular membrane. Not-
withstanding the fact that suppuration
Inflammation is most common, snow dan-
gerous and obstinate in persons of bad habits
still it has been correctly remarked that no
apparent soundness of constitution or condition
of habit can exempt from the disease
There has been much diversity of opinion on
the subject of the local treatment of suppuration
Most authors of recent date, recommend the
use of blisters some applying them directly
on the part affected, some a diri stimulant
washes, as spirits and water, some cold
washers of lead water &c others, again, conde
mn all these, & also the use of flour or other

dry powder, of late the Milder mucousal mixtures
has been a favorite remedy. I was induced
to enter into practice by so little of Pennsylvania
Mr Brodie believing that the benefit arising from
the use of this article was attributabell to the said
tried a simple ointment and found it to answer
equally well; some of the American practitioners
who have tested this practice, say it is not
less efficacious than the other ointment. I have
seen most of the above remedies and am confi-
dent with manifest advantage when the habit is
good and the disease not deeply seated. I have
no doubt the cooling tea has answered very good
purposes and is perfectly safe. Whereas, if you mix
in them freely in broken habits, and in low
grades of this disease, much mischief would no
doubt arise from the remedy. I have myself seen
very happy effects from the use of haffs Lard and
when the habit is good, I believe may justly
generally trust to it as our only local remedy

In the still milder cases, with moderate lamura-
tions, I have always seen cold flour attended
with the best effect. Much has been said in
favour of bark as a remedy in this disease
but in the rarity now under consideration
it can seldom be useful, may it seldom admis-
sible. Sometimes the disease becoming a little
protracted, the sulphuric acids may be given
but reasonable purging followed up by neutral
salts in aperient doses, with mild astringents are
the principal remedies, to which may be added
mild acidulated drinks

It has been correctly said that erysipelas is seldom
or never attended with the adhesive evolutions of
inflammation and it is in this respect that we
observe the most striking differences between
erysipelas and other inflammations. In
the derived erysipelas, we have no separation
except the slight attempt at it which we see
in the ulcerations, which sometimes attend

become filled concentrically with a portion of purulent matter. But the *cypopelatus* inflammatory sometimes situated in the cellular membrane becomes suppurative even this however is always different from common suppurative inflammation being rather a sloughing condition and strongly resembling carbuncular inflammation. This cellular or sloughing state of *cypopelatus* is sometimes a very distressing & intricate disease and only answerably to be arrested by and external means - It often becomes necessary to make extensive incisions or rather incisions through the skin to let out the matter & to apply gently the stimulant applications with a view ofrousing the dilated capillary vessels. Erythema cellularis might properly enough be termed *Phlegmonous cypopelatus*.

Mr. Cooper has said when *cypopelatus* falls into this unformable state the surgeon finds all matter and sloughing all blended together

under the skin, on handling the part a strange
feel is communicated, neither like that of fluctu-
ation, nor that of exhalation. The discharge also
becomes peculiarly offensive. I once heard Dr. Penn
express as his concurring opinion that the princi-
pate cause of cyspelas was a decaying condition
of the subcutaneous cellular membrane.

Mc Hunter held the opinion that cyspelas
inflammation attended syphilitis in the skin
even the small pox. That this kind of inflam-
mation frequently attends some of the syphilitic
brawns doubt, but the small pox is so obviously a
a disease of the Phlegmonous kind that we
cannot admit any such thing as an cyspela-
lous inflammation in this disease. Measles
miliary fever & perhaps other eruptive diseases soon
assume this kind of inflammatory action.

Mc Cooper has likewise said that cyspelas is most
likely to attend wounds in cold weather, resum-
ming in this respect tetanus. Most of the cases

of tetanus which I have seen succeeding surgical wounds
and in cold weather and apparently the result of taking
of cold. Whether erysipelas is most common in cold weather
or erythema or edematous, this variety of the disease
is like the sloughing erysipelas preceding only by an
eruption on the skin. In this and respect resembling
what we see in the more common inflammatory actions
in which we see the adhesion existing as a part of the sup-
purative inflammation.

With the view of illustrating edematous inflammation
I will briefly relate a case. A female patient aged about
fifty of a serophulcus habit, and many of the subcuta-
neous glands lying in that state, was admitted
into the service of the Mamme. Under all the circum-
stances I thought proper to operate for the removal
of the breast. The patient did well for 8 days the

aspect of the wound was healthy, there was no pain
I in short, the patient was doing well, until he
was suddenly seized with chills & pain, together
with severe pain of the arm of the affected side; to
which speedily, to which speedily succeeded
that is semi-ridiculous swelling of the whole arm
down to the hand and fingers, there was also a
great heat in the arm. The usual mild antiphlogis-
tic measure was employed, the arm was appar-
ently with good effect with cool flours, the heat
was gradually passed away without resumption
disquamation, the flour soon lost its effect and
owing to the great heat in the part it became
necessary to use cool lead water, this had a very decided
influence for sometime, very considerable effusion
took place, but still the decomposed inflammation the
swelling increased attended with decided alinement of
pains, very considerable effusion took place, so that it
became necessary to scarify the back of the hand, from this
several quarts of water and discharges in the course of

a few puffs. This inflammation seemed to expand inward,
and assume the liency of pneumonia, of which the patient
died two months after the operation.

Blisters were also used in the course of the treatment.
In this form of erysipelas I have sometimes seen
good effects from smotting the affected part with
the wood called lily everlasting, also with Juniper
berries and other mild aromatic substances
applied in form of smoke. But contrary to what
we usually see: In the case before us the round of the
chest instead of taking on the erysipelous appear-
ance went on to heal kindly, and was healed up
several weeks before his death, but it healed more
slowly than I have usually seen in habits reasonably
good, that is it didn't heal altogether by the
first intention.

EDMOS. The Engr

Wm. Alexander Stewart Decr 4th 1829

Wounds of the Abdomen Dec 19th 1829

It has been very correctly said that every wound is a disease and will present peculiarities according to the part affected and of the most remarkable is the circumstance of the Peritoneal living being, very ready & taken a peculiar kind of inflammation, the cause cannot be known until that coat is injured first. The opinion has been that wounds of the peritoneum are fatal or mortal and a great variance of opinion about wounds of this organ my opinion is that wounds of it are more mortal than other parts that are independent of a sound circulation or gang but there is a possibility of saving the patient and this ought not to be difficult to lay it open many suppose particularly that it is made dangerous because the organ is more ready to run into gangrene but it is evident as it is certain that death frequently takes place before gangrene can possibly and it is evident from mutation some attribute danger in this case to the rushing in of dead but within there is no cavity and the intestines push them

slips out of the intestines should be returned even if they
are cold, the cause of wounds being more fatal in this
than in other parts. I believe owing to the peculiar organization
of the parts, wounds of the Sanguineous organs being
as the stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Gall Bladder, Spleen
etc. the viscera with the peritoneum. There is also danger of some of
the intestines and veins being wounded so as to interrupt
the flow of the blood the patient is apt to die from hemorrhage
in these circumstances. Such thing is apt to occur if a ball
should pass through an intestine recovery is not possible
unless we can bring it to the two external wounds and stick
it. It is unnecessary to stick an intestine after two or three hours
after the accident, as suppuration takes place
Penetrated wounds in these organs are much more dangerous
than in others. Inflammation is greater in wounds of the
abdomen than in those of the extremities. The first to be attended to, especially
is the liver in hemorrhage and perfectly quiet.

A Lecture of more than ordinary
importance on the Disease of the Spine.

Disease of the Spine is a subject of great importance and
indeed in its consequences the interest of the poor much
And it becomes the more important from the considera-
tion that is a disease likely to become more and more
prevalent among us, in proportion as its ~~few~~ ^{chief} cau-
sing causes shall be increased.

The increase of sedentary employments
of the poor, with, more scanty diet, thin clothing,
and things of a like kind which must be ~~of~~ in
proportion to the considerations of our population
and the multiplication of manufactures will tend
to multiply this disease among the poor. The en-
ervation of the human body which will arise from the
sedentary mode of life & the luxuries of the rich
will tend strongly to extend this disease. The de-
baucheries of the male parent & the debility of consti-
tution of the female arising from the total avoid-
ance of anything like regular exercise are but

a part of the predisposing. The over nursing of children by putting them into the hands of servants by which they are prevented from using their own limbs, improper indulgences allowed them in diet &c will with increasing rapidity multiply the victims of this disease. It will follow as a conclusion from the above positions that the Majority of cases of disease of the spine are founded upon a scrofulous deathous, or what may perhaps more properly be termed debility, somewhat morbid in its character.

Mr. Pott was the first who investigated this disease in judicious & scientific manner and it follows pretty much as a matter of course that he improved the plan of treatment. Objections have been made to the methods mendendi of Pott by Mr. Baynton & Dr. Armstrong. The former of these gentlemen trusted almost entirely to perfect rest the latter seems despondent trust pretty much to nature and time.

110

This is not the proper place however to speak of the treatment I shall therefore proceed to call your attention to the cause and signs of the disease.

I believe a great majority of writers upon this disease consider it of serpular origin. Mr. Pott and his editor Mr. Carter whose opportunities have been ample to attribute the disease to this cause.

Boyle supposed it to arise often from exanthemata in masturbation. It is notable that this ^{is} true in France where it is said this vice is especially common.

It seems probable however however that this vice prevails both in Britain and in the United States and may develop lay the foundation of this disease. I have seen cases where there were the most cogent reasons for attributing a disease of this kind to the cause just named. Patients will seldom acknowledge it as a cause. The circumstances however that a very great majority of cases of this disease are met with in children boys and girls of a tender age in Britain and in this country

leads positively to the conclusion that craniitis is
not ~~its~~ most frequent cause. Bayle says it may
arise also from scrofula, rheumatism, & mentioning
one case of Syphilis. But I believe nothing is better
established as a pathological fact than that syphilis
is not often the cause of this disease, and Smellie him-
self says he saw the patient diseased from this.

Mr. Pitt who had seen much of this disease remarked
in his second publication that it is not very common
in adults and that he never saw it take place in
a person above the age of 40 but in his first Edition
he says all ages and sexes are equally liable. This
disease sometimes arises from accidental injuries
done to the spine. Show and know of a slight
hump as a blow upon the part or a pretty severe blow.
When the accident is so violent as to produce
partial or partial dislocation this disease
soon follows no delay it supervenes upon all such
sprains unless there be a seropurulent discharge at
present. Fractures of the spine are mostly fatal.

and the few weeks of a muscular existence
which such patients sometimes bring out and
attended with symptoms more decidedly painful
than those attending the disease in question
There is not necessarily any connection between
the formation of an abscess and disease of the
vertebral bone, but when the disease is rather
superficial and involving in some degree the
ligamentous structures, abscess may supervene, this
abscess is of the kind which the French Surgeons
call ecelle abscess that is an abscess forming slowly
with but little pain compared to that of the common
phlegmonous abscess and the contents of which
are then a thin yellowish fluid in which are floating
many white flocculi, this abscess in the bias
supervening upon the spinal disease gives rise
sometimes to what has been termed abscess by
congestion in the grain which is an abscess
whose contents are secreted in a distant part
descending down the muscle lodging in the grain

20 Sept.

I have dwelt
I ~~mean~~ not dwelt however upon the subject of
abscess until I make them the subject of a discourse
But it seems proper to mention here that I am of the
opinion that lumbar abscess is sometimes the
consequence of the pernicious disease of the bones of
the spine. I was said that that kind of inflammation,
peculiar to the back, when seated to some
what sufficietly whether under the epineous
integuments or near the inseriu muscles connected
with the spine will more readily run into suppuration
than when the disease is seated more deeply. And
Pott tells us that he was led to this issue from the
circumstances that an abscess relieved a case. I have
found that if the disease is deeply seated & confined
altogether to the corpora vertebrae and the intervertebral
spaces then that abscess will be unlikely to
follow.

These reflections lead me to believe that those cases
which are accompanied with abscess are often the

consequences of an injury. The most genuine pernicious
of the spine being more deeply seated, the spine
on which less support from the circumstances. Not
few cases of this disease when constitutional, are
followed by abscess. The disease itself does not often
arise from accidental injuries done to the spine
but more frequently acts upon the patient
singly and suddenly. This disease is as delusive
in its early stage as in consumption of the lungs
and it is probably in some degree owing to this
circumstance that the disease has been so very
erroneal. I am supported in my own
opinion by the best authority in declaring that
the patient is markedly affected, mostly before there can
be found any traces of curvature, caries or deform-
ity. There are many pronouncing symptoms though
they are slight and the patient is convinced by
careful inquiry that general disturbance of health
preceded the most prominent characteristics
of the disease.

The usual symptoms which precede the development of deformity are painless and rheumatism about the stomach, anaesthesia, indigestion, distended spleen & a dry cough, hectic flushed emaciation and perhaps other symptoms.

All these symptoms sometimes appear without any attack accompanied with pain and rheumatism before deformity occurs, and indeed cases are sometimes met with who thenceforth exhibit all its malignant force and destroy the patient without producing any observable deformity. This case was often developed by dissection. It has been seen that the destruction is sometimes immediate, that is the interstitial structure being first affected near the internal surface of the spine and the muscles and the tendons together with the spinal processes being round the affected bone and made to rot and remain. The pathological position is better established I believe than any other pathological position so far that the curvature is not the cause

but one of the consequences of this disease
is equally well established that the
diminution of the nervous power proceeds in
many cases the deformity.

My own experience so far as it goes is favourable
to the opinion that there is much greater frequency
of disease of the clavicular vertebra than in the other
parts of the spine.

When the cervical vertebra are affected and a loss
of the arms are often found paralytic.
Gardiner says that he has planned with part
of the surgeon's skill necessary to distinguish
this disease in its incipient stage than when
it is in a full developed. But as it is not
with when the signs may be observed till the disease
has advanced to its last stage, this may be a
deformity and the pain about the spine, stomach
etc may be attributed to dyspepsia. The diminu-
tion of nervous power may be attributed to
disease of the brain.

In short it requires the most guarded and vigilant
attention to symptoms as they are developed in success
ion to enable us to do that duty justice to our
patients which humanity and the most sacred
obligations demands of us. Let the symptoms
be carefully studied and let their characteristic
symptoms make a deep impression on your mind.
In children you cannot expect to have the humani-
ty symptoms distinctly marked, if you therefore
find a patient pernicious, delirious with hectic
flushing, a dry hand enough, rather languid respi-
ration and indigestion, be not too long led away
with the idea of some trivial complaint but
carefully watch the movements of the arms and legs
examining the spine often. Let it be examined by
putting firm pressure. If you find a spot peculiar
to the child as will often be the case you may suspect
the disease is there. If added to this you find
the child unawares in his legs and a fit to trip
and fall in a greater degree than he has

has been accustomed to do, or if much
longer in learning to walk your suspic-
tions may be considered as confirmed.
In persons sufficiently advanced in years to answer
your questions correctly and you find the pulse
metony signs which I have already mentioned
you ought to examine the spine with more care
as above directed. Any sound ~~confined~~ to one
spot, any distortion in any part of the spine which
you ascertain to be no natural distortion should
lead you strongly to suspect. If to these are added
the symptoms which I am about to enumerate
there can be no room for doubt.

Now can there be any room to doubt provided they all
mind symptoms are present that the disease exists
although there may be no distortion visible, no ten-
derness discoverable or if present the symptoms
which are most strongly characteristic of
the disease are those which have long since been
pointed out by Mr Pott. The patient first

Notice a weakness in the back bone and feelings
dull heavy pains, great lassitude and inability to
much exercise - a sense of coldness in the thighs and
a diminished sensibility - the limbs becomes cold
and numb or stiff - involuntary twitchings at night
walking is somewhat impaired and he has a short inspira-
tive call. The power of either retaining or discharging
the urine and feces is lost - in males the penis is
incapable of erection - respiration is more or less affected
The muscles become rigid and the joints of the lower
limbs bend with difficulty, the legs remain straight
and when bent spasmodic movements occur - the
toes point downwards.

Let me repeat that this is a disease which will call
on your talents with peculiar force both on account
of the great difficulty attending the discovery
of the premonitory signs and of the great uncertainty
which the disease holds in respect to the tendency
to frequency, its duration and the deformity
which is almost certain to follow its career.

Let me advise with all the solemnity so mighty a
matter demands of us that you learn to subdue
enemys in the advance. For it is here only that
we can contend with an enemy so cruel, so desperate
Let him collect in all the majesty of his strength
and you can never attain a victory but at much
cost to yourself & patient. But let me remind you
that however desirable it may be to desecare this
disease in its forming state you will often have the
unpleasant task of meeting the disease arrayed
in all its strength and when you can only hope to
subdue it by a long and painful course of treatment
and after all your vigilance and the careful applica-
tions of the resources of our art, you can only ^{safe} rescue
your patient from her sufferings & leave him deformed.

I deem it a matter of the first consideration to
point out so far as practicable those signs by
which this disease may be known & particularly
before the spine may have suffered any material
injury. I will therefore repeat the signs which

have been printed out by Mr. Pott with such exactness & few
of them as may suggest themselves in a brief repetition.

It is said that weakly children are mostly liable to this
disease when it attacks a child that is old enough to
have walked properly, its awkward and unperfect man-
ner of using legs is the circumstance which first
attracts attention and the incapacity of using them at all
which may soon follow, fixes that attention & render-
ing the mind & upon these observations I am induced
to remark that although I am fully persuaded
that although the pulmonary symptoms which
have been mentioned by Mr. Pott do exist in infants
who are affected with this disease still I am bound
to declare that according to my experience the signs
are generally too equivocal for us to form an indec-
ision upon how little the disease deformity
and when that deformity is in the duration
such children can use their legs with consider-
able accuracy & effect. But there is much confusion
in naming the first that there is often confu-

alle deformity from disease in the bones, long
which is susceptible of cure provided the case has
not been neglected after the deformity has been
discovered. And I am well convinced that in
many of these cases there is deformity before there
is any caries of the bones—the deformity being
dependent upon a relaxed state of the ligaments
and perhaps of the muscles of the part, caries of
the bones of the intervertebral substance I imagine
only occurs in infants after the disease has long ex-
isted. This is not generally the case perhaps in the adult
However much I may be inclined to think that the
deformity in the general will be the only sign of the
disease when which we can ground a plan of
new treatment in infants still I am willing to admit
that it may be necessary to pay more scrupulous
attention to the preceding signs. I will therefore
call your attention to these signs again and now
advise you to make yourself ultimately aquain-
ted with them & now doubt but you may be able
to do too your patients.

To discern this disease but in its farriest stage
& they said some little innocent from the wages of
the disease will compensate the man of honourable
and human feelings for all his pains.

In children who have not yet walked in addition
to the circumstance of the tardiness and trouble
and diffi. in walking there will often be found
symptoms of general debility & emaciation, dry
cough, hectic fits, irregular pulse and other
symptoms of general debility & emaciation
dry cough which are too often, not atten for
signs of other diseases. When you discover that
a ratio of circumstances, examining the spine
full often each separately and in their
relation to one another carefully lest a slight
deformity may escape your notice. In children
and advanced who have been walking you will
find in addition to the symptoms above
mentioned debility hectic fits, listlessness
& that they become extremely awkward in

in walking, apt to have the legs cross each other
by which they often fall on hard ground and smot-
hur. The only disease which is likely to be
mistaken for a affection of the spine is Rachitiz.
Children, nothing subject to palsy except from great-
sicknesse don the spine, there is no danger you
mistaking in them palsy of the lower extremities
for the disease in question. And even fractur of
the spine will not produce the spastic disorder
in any other than halts predestined to that
disease. If rachitiz succeeds any thing in a surgical con-
ditions or intelligent children are generally sensible
of the following premonitory symptoms.

There is first a sense of weakness in the backbone
accompanied with a heavy dull pain - a coldness
which subjects the patient to great fatigue
on using moderate exercis. Thirdly a languor
soon followed by a sense of coldness in the legs
and an insensibility diminution of their sensit-
ity. Then succeed twitching and violent convul-

maimed or slight concussions of the legs. These last symptoms are particularly troublesome and painful. The power of locomotion is soon impeded and gradually lost. The power of retaining the stools or urine is also soon impeded and gradually lost. This is during all the time of an uninterrupted series of respiration and a constant distressing tightness about the stomach.

You may distinguish the want of nervous energy in this disease from a common palsy, especially succeeding a fracture of the spine by remembering that in this palsy the muscles are soft and flabby unresisting and incapable of being put into even a tonic state. The limb may be put into almost any position or posture: if it is lifted up and then let go, it falls down and it is not in the power of the patient to prevent or even retard its fall: the joints are perfectly and easily moved in every direction: if the affection is in the lower limbs, neither hips: if the affection

but is also liable to be, in an adult, having any
degree of acuteness or stiffness, but permit the limb
to turn outward in any manner.

Now there is a most marked and striking difference
for in the disease of the spine you have already
been told that you will find the joint to be much
stiff, the toes often pointing downward if you
lend the knee to a right angle upon the thigh
the leg will move with a painful jerk to the buttocks.

You will sometimes find these last symptoms
the only ones discernable in adults. I have seen cases
in which the loss of power of the sphincter muscles
of locomotion, with irregular bowels & the
spasmodic and rigid state of the muscles were
the only symptoms present & yet the case was
most decidedly a disease of the spine at the least
I have done. There was no deformity or no swelling
upon inspection of full grown Spine in having
seen at an early period in its course that this
case although much disguised,

By a careful investigation of the signs presented you
will always be enabled to distinguish this disease
from palsy, though you might possibly confound it
with leprosy. Lumbago is never attended with
palsy, the pains and numbness apt to remit & yield
to palliative treatment.

December 29th 1829

Fracture of the Humerus, you must be very careful to keep
the arm perfectly steady and quiet, nature will then
pour out a plastic lymph, into which it will shoot out
and begin to deposit specific matter, the part becomes
very vascular and you will see how necessary it is to keep
it quiet that the process may go on regularly, any disturbance
will necessarily retard the cure. This process
of organization does not commence until the Inflammation
maters subsides, & must therefore suffer this. Keep
the system in a healthy state and leave the rest to nature
when a limb is relieved it suffers sometimes much
more than it would do in the first place owing to the
more and vascularty of the part. There is some danger

of artificial joints in the forearms than in almost
any other parts. Fractures of the condyles. Application
of the apparatus used by Dr. Physick in the arm
occur improvements. The ulnar runs up the humerus
lateral pressure must therefore be applied to bring the
condyles together & keep them with its proper position.
The arm is now placed on an angled splint applied
across each condyle secured firmly by a roller passed do
wn to the fingers the arm being first wrapped by the roller
to keep the parts firmly steady. The splint is placed from the
shoulder to the wrist. A splint is then applied to the
sides running from the shoulder to the fingers
and may be secured by the second roller or an adhesion
thus keep the arm perfectly steady and secure.
The same apparatus must be employed whether
there is one or both condyles fractured the splint
must always be long as above described
If it should so be that the parts do not lie in contact
in the flexed position it may be necessary to support
in a straight position, you should however ensure

judgement and place it in such position as will
answer best. In fractures of the olecranon process, it must
generally be depressed & straight in this position in
second splint should be applied to the inner side
of the arm, it should be long reaching from the axilla
to the finger ends, when the olecranon process is broken
off, it is drawn up by the triceps muscle and of course
further separated, if the arm is flexed. A splint
depressed at the end must be laid on the back of the arm
above the fractured process and the roller applied & come
in the form of the figure 8. In fat subjects it is necessary
to take care not to mistake a fracture of the olecranon
process or one of the condyles for that of the olecranon.
They may be distinguished by the whole bone being
drawn up on the humerus and cannot be in most
cases so easily flexed until it is reextended. The arm
must not be kept too long in a straight position for
should any hæmorrhage take place your patient's arm
would remain useless for up. Therefore when there
is reason to fear an artery lost the arm should be put

in a flexed position.

November 30th 1829.

When comminuted Fracture causes of the humerus it often becomes necessary to pull off a portion of the bone, then push the elbow upwards until the parts come in contact and bind them there, which this is not likely to occur in the shoulder joint unless the glenoid cavity even the head of the bone has been destroyed and yet the arm preserved. In these cases the arm must be brought down to the side and a wedge placed under the arm in the axilla.

Fracture of the forearm. New whether and with lines and broken lateral pressure must be applied for they have a tendency in account of the action of the muscles to approach each other. A graduated compass must be laid between the lines on which the splints are laid which must be so broad as to prevent the hand and forearm being lateral pressure, the usual displacement and consequent deformity will be the result. The splints must

only, upright from the elbow to the end of the fingers
the arm being flexed and supported by a series
Dislocation of the elbow and fracture of the lower
end of the radius must be treated with graduated
compresses and lateral pressure on the elbow.
Fracture of the neck of the scapula & bending down
into the glenoid cavity. Sometimes the fracture may
be behind the coracoid process. In both cases the arm
sticks and resists luxation but if returned falls down
again, the head of the bone falls down as usual.
By raising it ~~caput~~ & maybe perceived which may
lead us in our disconunation. The coracoid process
alone may be broken off 31st

The union of the clavicle and scapula is mostly by ligament
owing perhaps to the impracticability of keeping them in
immediate contact. Fracture of the spine being
frequent but I have seen almost every variety
Fracture of the scapula in this case the arm
falls forward and downwards but not downwards. Fracture
of the coracoid process is readily discovered and it

readily replaced.

Fracture of the spine of the scapula, requires that the parts should be drawn down and kept steady and laid in a natural line then to be bound in two new fractures except the bone of the scapula. Bandaged with whale and splints should be and hold it firm and steady.

The fracture of the arm must be supported so as to bring the parts in contact by a strap connected to the cushion going round under the armpit and over the shoulder of the wounded arm and the cushion around the other, the leather sling will then sufficiently support the arm.

Fracture of the clavicle, this most frequently occurs near the centre, but occurs at the parts pieces of which may be drawn down into the scapular artery and vein the shoulder falls downwards and forwards and must then be applied one bandage so as to bring it upwards backwards and outwards, whale cushion must be placed under the arm and so is the

lest and a steep draw over the other shoulder

January 2nd 1830

In hawing pector of the scapula and part of the
draw a little downwards by the action of the serratus
magnus anterior but the upper portion is little if any
elevated by the lateral scapula and rhomboides. They
having the whole weight of the arm to counteract them
A bandage wedge must be applied so as to keep the
lower portion sufficiently raised and keep the part firm.
In pector of the clavicle place a wedge like cushion
under the arm with its large part upwards which is
to be secured by passing a bandage around the body
and then over the sound shoulder after which the arm
must be bandaged to that by another bandage
and supported over the sound shoulder an ordinary
string may be sufficient to support the arm
A compooset with vinegar & water should be applied
over the injured part & left to buckle around the body
to secure the wedge & secured by a strap over the shoulder
will be better than an ordinary bandage. Then you

must be brought outwards & forwards in order to elevate
the shoulder which must be secured.

Fractures of the under jaw must be secured by a
comprifp secured by a roller passing around the
upper part of the neck then brought forward
over the forehead and then around the jaw over
the top of the head which serves to keep the jaw steady
and firm. A slot in the roller to let the point of the chin
pass through will be found useful in round chins
to keep the roller in its place. The jaw is most likely to be
broken anterior to the angle but occasionally posterior
the process may also be fractured and must be trea-
ted as the other only laying the comprefp over the
fracture. Leather not well tanned is most to the
jaw and secured around the head makes
an excellent splint keeps the jaw firm and prevents
the formation of an artificial joint.

January 2nd 1830

Separation of the clavicle from the sternum in which
the bone escapes anteriorly. Therefore if you draw

the shoulder upwards, outwards & backwards, you only
increase the injury. The shoulder must be brought
upwards & forwards, push up the clavicle with your
thumb & secure it by elevating the shoulder & apply
your roller or strap anteriorly drawing them close
together in front a firm compress must be applied
over the ligament secured by a figure of 8 bandage
over the thorax extending round the shoulder, after
which secure the whole arm in a sling. This is
given by Sir A Cooper of this bone, in which it
was displaced posteriorly. In both cases the
capsular ligament must be injured.

Fracture of bones of the nose. In this case a round
instrument must be passed up the nostrils and
force them out into their place. restore the arch
unless there is much comminution. The nose
be in other difficulty. Sometimes it may be nece-
ssary to keep a piece of sponge or cut into the nostrils
of pieces and entirely. Then you must pick them out
Fracture of the ribs, when there is no species of lio-

drawn in, a bandage only is necessary of 5 or 6
inches in breadth, covering the whole Throat or
abdomen as the case may be. If pieces are drawn in
and irritate any of the parts within, they must be
taken out.

Fractures of the Spine or vertebra. These seldom occur
perhaps never, without comminution by balls. They
are mostly fatal. The spine can seldom move
because the injury is too great. The physician should
never attempt it in a recent case.

January 6th 1830 Dislocation of the
Scapula or shoulder joint. This may occur in 3 ways
front, backward or the dislocation of the scapula in this
case the arm must be flexed and drawn forward on
the Throat receiving the force on the elbow. This is
not frequent, the bandage for fixing the scapula
first tie a handkerchief around the arm near
the shoulder, then tie the two corners of a sheet
to the handkerchief and on each side the arm
this serves to keep the scapula steady and secure

for a counter & glensiv. the scote must then be bent
and put around the arm down to the elbow over which
you tie a towl or other article in the axilla not
near the elbow which serves for your standing place. the
arm must be drawn downwards & forward: the surgeon
applying of his knee close in the axilla making it as
fulcram by which he has a great power, he must draw
it by his hands. if the hand here beif pullsaer the
acromius proceif it is too soon, if it does not comon near
by to it it is too tight, and must be altered.

In luxations of the shoulders the heel syde in the axilla
is among the best modes of reducing them. the patient
laying on his back. the heel must be placed as close as
in the axilla as possible, making it a leu at the same
time sying the scapula: then drawing the arm
downwards & forward it will be readily reduced
when the head of the bone is under the pedicel
measles, it must be brought into the axilla
before we apply our apparatus to reduce it to its
proper place. this mode applies to all the varieties
of the shoulder

January 7th 1830.

case of a young man who had his arm lacerated back
wards on the dorsum of the scapula where it formed
adhesions. A bandage was placed around under
the axilla and opposite shoulder and the head of the bone
drawn down into the axilla by the compound牵扯
it was then in the state of a recent luxation
reduced accordingly it had existed five months
when the head of the bone is thrown forward the
knee must be applied behind when downwards
put the knee below.

It sometimes happens in these luxations that
the artery may be lacerated and an aneurism
formed. In amputation will be necessary at
other emphysema and occasionally paralyse
of the arm from injury of the nerves.
Luxation of the elbow joint is most frequent
and particularly in boys. mostly in adults the
accustomed piece is broken off. it cannot be luxated
forward without a fracture of the olecranon process

When caught in machinery it may be ligated in almost any manner. The radius and ulna are seldom if ever separated. Lateral is the ligature and not uncommon, but complete lateral ligations are rare. The ligations backward the arm is distinctly flexed. The olecranon is thrown upon the humerus the olecranon process riding in the fossa olecranalis. The arm must be flexed and the hand drawn in, if an assistant has an assistant at the humerus at the wrist making extension, while the hand of the operator is applied around the humerus and the thumb to the olecranon process pointing backward and forefinger down with the thumb.

The radius may be ligated either inward or outward, it must be passed into its place by the thumb. In lateral ligations apply the heel of your hands to each side and push them together while extension is made. Ligations of the wrist may be either backward or forward, mostly forward, turning little if extension is necessary, while an assistant applies extension to the

to the hand you apply the heels of your hands to the heads of the bones on either side and press them in the same plan as seen in a lateral luxation when the ulna is thrown upon the radius very little extension is required you can press it down with your hands.

Luxations of the scaphoid, apply lateral pressure with your thumb or hand it may sometimes be necessary to give it a blow with your hand to dislodge the thumb. Luxations of the thumb is sometimes very difficult to reduce. It has a peculiar joint each bone receiving & being received & it has strong lateral ligaments. In reducing it you must flex it gradually as you extend it, & when you will be able to reduce it it would be a dangerous cut the ligament has been recommended, it may be done in a scalpel.

January 8. 1830

Luxations of the lower jaw it may take place now side with the mode of reducing the same in either

and sometimes succeed best in reducing an old fracture.
The jaw is thrown forward, and must rise over the prominence in front of the condyloid cavity before a complete luxation can take place. The condyloid process is thrown under the rugum, and the patient's mouth is wide open. You must introduce your thumbs into the mouth as far back as possible, taking care to have them enwrapped with some cloth or silk handkerchief. You must then draw the jaw a little forward & then
backward, and then immediately & quickly backwards. The temporal & masseter muscles being powerful, it cannot be pushed directly backwards. The thumbs must be slipped suddenly to one side as the jaws snap in. Should they still be injured, sometimes it may be reduced by putting firmly against the chin upwards, when other means fail. When the teeth of the patient are sound this perhaps as good a method as any other.

The rotary motion of the neck or head is in the 1st & 2nd vertebrae or atlas and cleidatæ, the motion

backward and forward is in the condyles of the
occipital and atlas bone, when dislocation does take
place it must lie between the atlas and dentata
in which case the lateral ligament must be
ruptured, & the spinal marrow be compressed
The transverse ligament may be ruptured
or the process of the dentata dislocated, in
either case, the spinal marrow is compressed
and death ensues. All complete luxations
of the cervical vertebrae, must be fatal, when they
are partial it is difficult if not impossible to
reduce it, the reason of this is that it has no
fixed point from which to act, for they all having
a little motion, each one is as likely to move as
the other and would probably as soon produce a move
as reduce the old luxation.

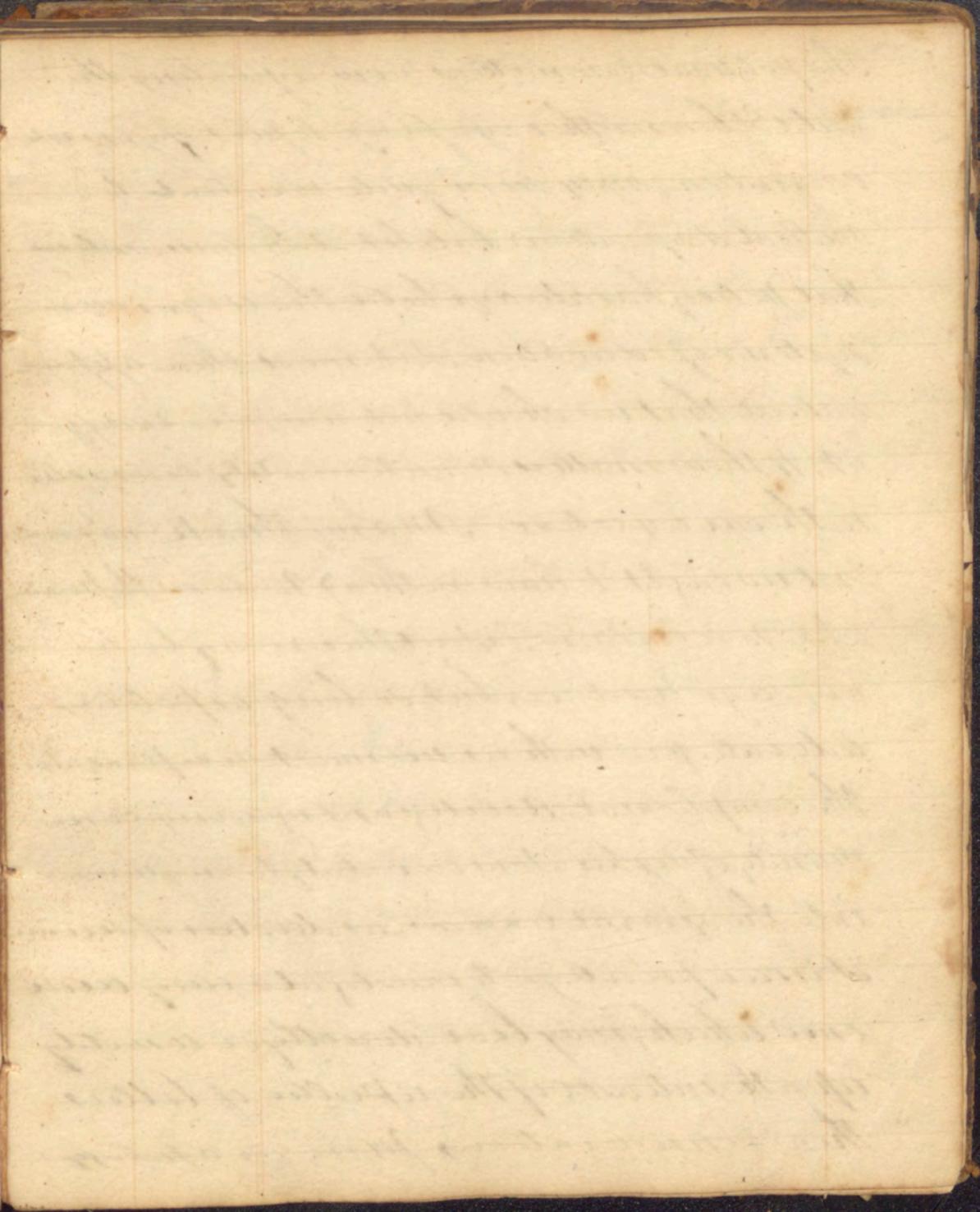
January 15th

Hydrocele. The testicle being firmly in the scrotum
and covered with the peritoneum which is
also reflected over it, therefore no fluid is carried

down besid it into the testicle. The testicle is drawn
down by the eumaster muscle. It is important to
know whether the testicle is in the scrotum as it
sometimes remains in a child in the abdomen
The peritoneum being duplicate on part being
the proper covering of the testicle or tunica walling
in it. The other being carried down before it as a
process involves the whole & forms the tunica communis
or vaginalis testis. The two membranes meeting
only at the back & tail, consequently fluid may
be secreted between them. This hydrocele does not
occur much pain further than by its weight
as it arises up as far as the abdominal very
long, membranes although they do not unite
in health yet easily adhes in a state of in-
flammation, therefore by drawing off the fluid pro-
ducing inflammation by the injection of irritating
substances between these two membranes, they
readily unite and the further effusion of fluid
will be prevented. The operation used by Pitt altho' it

Sometimes ~~success~~ ~~success~~ has no advantage over
injection and is not more safe to the patient
unless the adhesion is complete you have
done nothing, and the seton frequently failing
in this we consider it objectionable. The diffi-
culty in injecting is to prepare your injection of
the proper strength & to keep it in the proper
length of time to procure the proper degree of
inflammation and no more for if it is too strong
or kept in too long, the inflammation will be so
great as to cause sloughing. I now use only the
strength of my injection always using one de-
ciml of Sulphate of Bire to one parts of water. Re-
fusing it in ordinary 100 minutes but varying
it according to the density of the membrane. It
is often best to use 8pt. Suspended around the
liniment externally. It is very important
that you cut into the sac & introduced your
canula, and keep it there until the whole of
your injection is introduced. Then if it

Should get outside of this spass around the ear
sum, as it may and very likely will induce
extensive swelling. Take care that your patient
is sound in constitution, and do not permission
a cut from the first injection. - In boyz of 3 or 4 years
of age it is innocent requiring nothing but a few
penny bandages, and cold applications, no opera-
tion is necessary, never operate in any surgical case
in a sickly season, if it can be postponed.



The political commotions now agitating the
world & become the engrossing topics of general
concern, may seem quite irrelevant to
Medical disquisition: but let it be remembered
that policy has always held the reigns over
systems of education, & it must then appear
natural that we should not remain indiffer-
ent to those matters so intimately connected
with our existence. Many think no doubt
that we ought to have nothing to do with politi-
cs, to a certain extent this may be a
very sage position, but so long as politics
will interfere with us, we must reciprocate
the compliment. As citizens enjoying com-
munity of rights it is our duty to enquire
into the general concerns, as devotees of science
it is our privilege to investigate every occur-
rence which may bear directly or remotely
upon the interest of the republic of letters
These considerations form our apology

for attracting on your attention a full attempt to trace the reciprocal influence of politics & literature

The resolutions & reformatory now transpiring in Europe, are in the highest degree cheering to the philanthropist every where, but especially in this country, we not only experience a solicitude common to every friend of man but we participate in a fellow-feeling with the actors in those eventful scenes, whose results must be in many respects equally interesting to us as to themselves; because having by our example given the first impulse, we must share the responsibility and the final accomplishment must add confirmation to all our hopes and give stability to our theory of the nature of man & his government— we claim the discovery & dissemination of those very principles now so actively operating the emancipation of our race; for our revolution aroused the attention of men to their real condition, and the

allied soldiers who became schooled in our
precepts, & so they despatch home with them
to their country men.

Altho' Humanity recollects at the sanguine
ous struggle, & barbarous atrocities accom-
panying the first implantation of liberal
principles in France, reason is now satisfied
that they were no more than the regesites
of an usurpation that ~~had~~ high as the
price was. it was, the least at which freedom
could be bought. The value of an inestima-
ble privilege, is necessarily incalculable.
To elevate a nation from the basest degra-
dement to the highest state of refinement
is only to be accomplished by the severest
process. The long reign of uncontrolled
or absolute despotism had not more
degraded the people, than it had exalp-
ted the nobility.

It is many feard that although the

price had been paid, the object would never
be obtained. For a time, it is true, there
was too much apparent reason for such apprehen-
sion. The incapacity of the first revolution
was to maintain self-government & genera-
tively favoured the hypothesis of the enemies
of liberty. Even some of its less sanguine
friends, and beginning to lend attention even
to the croakings of the partisans of ancient rule
now know when confidence is re-established, & we
can cast a steady eye back upon the foot-steps of
events, we can plainly discern in the darkest & most
discouraging periods, some reverberations of the nearly
smothered fire, which however carefully concealed
was not extinguished, but lay the aucteriorifying
principle, warming to that glow of enthusiasm
which bore the french arms through phantom half
the globe. Paradoxical as it may seem, it
was this spirit of freedom under the forms of patri-
otism, national pride, or love of military glory

that enabled Napoleon to become the tyrant of
the world, commencing his career as a
champion of liberty, and duly inspired
with the truth, that intellectual strength
is the only real power, he made his camp
a school, & whatever his ulterior intentions
may have become, he cultivated and cherished
those ideas, which, not all the exertions of the
Allied sovereigns & restored Bourbons could era-
deate & which have been gradually unfolding into
their present most resplendent evolution. By
his familiarity with the potentates & kings
plucking them down, shoving them aside &
dictating to them terms, he divested them
of the sacred and and reverential they had
before inspired, and taught their subjects how
to despise of them, whenever they exacted undue
homage & subjection & the people are now reciti-
ng those lessons in a style worthy of their
Master

Americans have yet further cause for self
gratulation & may felicitate themselves in their
more direct & unlearned reality in the conquest
of constitutional government for Europe in
the fact, that they furnished the grand
chief agent in their own Lafayette the
pupil and friend of Washington.
The proposition started by our fathers in the
train of revolution ever since, has at last been
demonstrated in the Polytechnic School
where under their American teacher master
the students having secured the diagram
with their swords, upon the black board
of fate have wrought out the conclusion,
that man was born to be free.

Whilst we rejoice that other nations are
about to partake of the advantages of em-
ancipation & imitate our liberal institutions
ought we not to enquire whether all our
examples are worthy their imitation.

Whilst we are pleased to see others acquiring
lessons of our teaching let us not be unm-
indful that there are some for us to learn
and the industry of our pupils should be a
spur to our further acquisitions
Let us then look in upon ourselves & ascertain
whether we have been following up the system
of our fathers & perfecting their plan or whether
we have not rather been retrograding and
suffering the very vital parts of their benevolent scheme
to become corrupted

Highly as we may have extenuated our
political liberation and sedulously as
we have been in its defense, we have
rarely sought to extend its limits, we have
remained content in the secure enjoyment
of person & property without extending our
rights into the dominions of mind. The
republican nature of our institutions early
taught the utility of general education

and in the zeal for its diffusion, we have entirely overlooked the means, and have unshakingly adopted the very same schemes, which despotism had invented for waging & training her willing dupes and obedient slaves.

According to the old hypotheses of government, which presupposed, that all power emanates from the King or nobility, and that the people hold their lives and property through the mere suffrages of their rulers, it was to be expected that whatever moral cultivation was permitted, should be by the institution of the government & maligned according to its views and interest. The people were consequently taught only such things & in such manner as would render them the fitting instruments of their masters. To secure the understanding ^{of} ~~understanding~~ loyalty of the subjects, all schools & colleges were founded by & made to conform to the precepts and dictates of the Government.

Here, however, where the opposite theory exists, and where
we say that all power emanates from the people & where
the Government is but the ~~express~~ voice of the ~~people~~ public
that voice must necessarily be free. The power to rule
arises from the previous operations of thinking
both of which must exist prior to the result
now our form of government being the result
of the action of the public mind, can not exist
a controlling power over that mind for it would
be a most palpable anomaly for the creature
to govern the creator.

The mind must impart its principles to the state
not the state give laws to the culture and government
of mind. Free education is the palladium of our
gov't & whenever our political authorities interfere
they sap the foundation of our liberties. When
we delegate to our representatives the power to act
in our stead we must dream of delegating
the privilege of thinking. Thinking is a process
which can not be done by proxy, it is an

operations which each individual must perform
for himself, and any attempt at control
on the part of the representatives, by the endowment
or organisation of systems or institutions of edu-
cation is an usurpation of authority. The inter-
ference of government in the conduct of education
which is tolerated amongst us, is a remnant of
the old order of things. It existed anterior to our
revolution & has been permitted by the framers
of our laws from an unguarded apprehension
of carrying reform too far. This doubt entertained
by many well meaning but ill judging friends
of liberty, as to the capacity of man for the prop-
per exercise & enjoyment of freedom has been
equally pernicious with the most determined
opposition. For suspicion often generates the
very vice it inspects & to declare one uncon-
fident is to render them so, they by undervaluing
human nature it has been kept deluded and
trust which was clear to philosophy has

been rejected as impracticable, not because it
was not truth, but because the human mind
was thought not prepared for its reception
In this way the world has been retained in dan-
kness & slavery long after it might have enjoyed
illumination & freedom. Philosophers of every
grade have always been willing to admit
that truth in the abstract can do no injury
yet many of its forms they have been univer-
sally content to trust to the publick best they knew
and ~~they~~ should use it to our own destruction
This is the puerile optimism which goes along
in to all the restrictions in literature & science
These restrictions are the real bonds which have held
mankind fast bound in the grasp of oppression
It is not to the constitution or laws of a people we
must look for the state of freedom, but to the
will from which these emanate, freedom
or slavery begins or ends with the people of the
people are few to think they will also be per-

to act, but let them yield their minds to die
utton & they gradually sink into that condition
most apt to subserve the purpose of their declators.
Every such assumption of power over the mind
is unnatural and must sooner or later lead to
the most fearful consequences. Place the forma-
tion of the youthful mind under the direction
of instructors interested in giving it a particu-
lar direction & it requires but a generation to
metamorphose it into any form. Permit the
minions of foreign despots jealous of our liberties
to usurp the instruction of the American mind
We know full well that foreigners are nothing
else to accept such offices. & it is impulsive
to desire in how short a period our youth's
youthful freedom may be lost down in sprawling
oubliette. It matters not whether this arises
from the propagandists of legitimacy or
whether the machinations of internal enemies
anxious to usurp & retain the administration

of our government. Whatever the power may
be which shall fasten upon us a tax, pursued
or shackles the public mind, it will be found
that the purity & simplicity of our republican
institutions will be impaired in an exact
ratio to its extent. That political law was well
read in human nature who asserted "that
if he had the making of the ballads & popular
songs he could have any thing from his throne"
If so small a lever shall have so much power
what strength must that engine possess
which rules in the whole compass of mind.
The only safeguard yet preserved is in the
elementary, primary & lower schools for the
people. How have hitherto remained unaffected
and I have been up to themselves, but so in the
our higher schools & colleges they are under
government control. Why this distinction? The
tendency is directly aristocratic & consequently
strongly Anti-republican. Uncle may

the state upon contains our three religious sects
and of the people as our their liberators who
may as full yet herself head of the church
and create censors of the press as appoint guardians
or trustees over societies

Let the politicians of our country know the retri-
bution awaiting their further attempts at con-
trolling education.

We have heard enough of the American system
for the protection of Domestic Manufactures
and the encouragement of Internal improvement
but not a word about the protection of the
mind from foreign contamination or
encouragement to its improvement. No state
would be truly an American system unless
the former was long since adopted & practiced
by every government & power arbitrary & its
polish aggrandisement. Let us then become
fork to the subject. Let them lay a tax
upon foreign literature & especially enact

polluting ditties upon the political journals
pamphlets, news and other noxious public
atrocities which are now conveying a moral
pestilence over our country. Let them exhaust
the natural resources of mind by annulling all
the charters of monopoly to colleges. Let us han-
dle schools and scholars right and we shall
soon be independent in mind as in anything
else. We will also prove to the world that we
can put as well as fight and be able to hold
back in the litter of our contemptuous snar, who
read an American book? Aye! Haughty pandur
of corrupt busocracy! Americans have written
a book, which is reading I will ~~be~~ read
by the whole human race, a book volum-
inous as the termined as unpushable as time
the great book of human liberty, a book
which bears on its title page the names of
Franklin, Washington, Rush and Lafayette
as its authors, yis takes all the names up-

all your books, since the origin of letters, set
them in one galaxy, and this small con-
stellation will not shine them far.
The submersion of letters to policies under the banner
of the same, will neglect, and may revolutionize policy
produces a corresponding change in intellectual
pursuits. This correspondence is so uniform, that
each becomes the exact measure of the other. You
can graduate the amount of intellectual impor-
tance by the quantum of freedom. On the
contrary, the liberty by the letters of a people
thus publick sentiment has always been the
creation of political events.

As the value of every thing is measured by pub-
lic esteem, nothing can gain currency without
its consent to whatever publick sentiment
approaches is held at high price, whilst on
the contrary, intrinsic worth alone is insu-
fficient to prevail elevation or merit depre-
ciation. This standard of fee dispensing values.

being from the inequality of information, the
distract of prejudices & the consequently conflicting
interests of the people extremely capricious
of their stamps its impress upon the most
honor worthip, than lends its signature to
real substantial worth. If we must ever
happens to obtain the smile of publick pat-
ronage, it is more indebted to accident
than discernment, for however disprop-
ort it may sound in the ears of this soi-
disant enlightened and virtuous age, the future
gen of history will pass over us self com-
placently & be compelled upon our own
testimony, to record more of folly than
wisdom. Men of vice than virtue, yet we
will be concered the honor of Harvey
agitated the reform and thus contributed
to these grand amedments here after to
be enacted. That entire manufacter
which is to secud man the freedom and

intelligence which is his birth-right and
distinguishing prerogative is yet in prospect
and important & comprising as our greatest
political revolutions may appear they sink
in comparison with the reformation which
will give liberty to mind

On a former occasion it was shown from
History, that Medicine has always been
the pioneer of improvement to the other sci-
ences "What has been may be, & will be again".
She is still in the van, and must keep the lead,
It is not yet half a century since medicine
began to awake from the mid-night sleep
into which it had been dragged by
authority & began again to challenge respect.
It owes its reawakening to that convulsion of
the human mind which terminated
in that most propitious crisis the indepen-
dence of these United States. This reawakening
extended little beyond a consciousness of existence

until it received a new impulsive direction
from one of those deathless champions whose
names attest the declaration of American
Independence. The all comprehending mind
of Rush embraced & secured along with
political liberty, what our forefathers
demanded was to the political, our American
n Lydenhans was to the scientific world.
The former gave the first impulse to the fall
of the revolution, the latter struck the first
spark of literary liberty, which is kindled
and must soon blaze forth into full illu-
mination. He first espoused to descend the
medieval mind from the trammels of an-
cient usages, laws & dogmas. Baffled by
the fixed prejudices of the people in favour
of chartered powers in his attempt to
cut the civil ligaments of the schools
he directed the whole force of his generous
talents & noble doctring, to the demolition

of the faith in the armature of beneficial
learning and wisdom, the simplicity of his doctrine
dissected the mysticism of scholastic pedantry
finding easy access to common intelligence,
made an impression favorable
to the reception of other liberal
opinions. They soon created a strong
sensation and a favourable acceptation
amongst his countrymen
which was sustained so long as
they were supported by his own
powerful eloquence, but no sooner than
his head was buried low than his successors
evinced a most dastardly detraction and
referred to the systems of the foreign schools, which
some have contended superficially to copy under
all their mutations pursued and now
ready to receive under a new gird the deleted
and perverted principles formerly rejected
How disgraceful it is nevertheless true that

we will not receive any of our nation's produce
tions, until they have received the sanction of
priests or law under goes their approbation.
I say approbation, and the fact is
not unique, for what discovery or improve-
ment have we made which has not been
claimed by foreigners & especially by Englis-
men as their own?

The bold energies & delusive practices of the
disciples of Rush faced it by a few foreign
attention & despite their pretensions, the schoolmen
were compelled to acknowledge their truth
but veiled it under their old gabs, a fabric
catered new ones for its concealment. Neverthe-
less, it forms the starting point from
which all the systems now prevalent, derive
ated. it thus has become the nucleus of
every variety of Pathology. From it germinated
the doctrine of Parac and the English & Russ
& the Gladiators. For want among the Germans

and even the steepest plant of all that of
Boufflers of the French. It is a curious spe-
culation to mark the paroxysm in which the
peculiar national vanity, has generated
yet it is still more so, to trace the steps by
which it is returning to us in its most de-
adu form. Apart from the doctrines
themselves the accompanying spirit of en-
quiry, had certainly amalgamated with
the old systems a number of new views &
enough upon their mettly hypothesis, a
somewhat impudent practice, which
would have passed in amendment
had not the old order of research been sup-
pised & suspended with the movements
of the grand actor I directed into an opposite
channel by the pursuing power of legit-
imate liberality

The same policy which dictated the restor-
ation of ancient systems to bring back

the people to loyalty was altho insidiously
warming itself into the vitals of our liberty
By addressing itself to the vanity or cupidity of the
weaker brethren and dazzling them with the
tawd trappings thrown around the noth
ignorance of the self styled new medical doc-
tory, many were seduced into the ranks
of jackson & were beginning to prate in son-
ding phras'd about tiques, fits - inflam-
ation, gastro enteric - irritation &c and were
exchanging their lancets for leeches. their calo-
me in charcoal & their antimonials for sugar &
~~water~~

From an active operator art, ours was changing
rapidly into rhetorical plenitude of new words
& substitutions of new wine ~~old~~ terms & phras'd
for obsolete ideas. Thus our supposedly
well understood old english and medi-
cation, was cast aside for the new
julio & greek dyspepsia, which is

becoming too vulgarly familiar must now give way to the ultra fashionableness. In this inflammation of the gastro-enteritisaceous types of badness & change come over the face of man a little time would have found us the party of copyists of these crude & uncleanliness generated in the sloughs of an impotent court, but we trust it is not too late for the manumitted race of people as with to extend its blemish to us. & despite these monstrous & hellish actions as ~~domest~~ is dispelled before the rising sun.

dering from us example & precepts for
all that is valuable in the social existence
Americans ought to respect themselves now
if they never did before

Placed in the elevated, the proudly conspicuous situation
of models for imitation, we ought to be wary in our
movements & circumspect in all our pursuits, we
should present a novelty & ardour of intellectual
exertion, worthy of the nursery in which we have
been reared, we ought to exhibit an excellence in
every species of useful knowledge equally surpris-
ing with the meagre of its acquisitions, an impetu-
ous to have our along with our precepts of policy
a condition of science adequately improved by more
than half a century of unencumbered research.
How shall we answer for our objects in this
respect? If we have hitherto neglected the
improvement of our opportunities we
have no palliation to plead. Let us at
once ascend from our taper, east

aside also embarrasments, and nolly
step forth as guides into the intellectual
World. There is nothing to prevent, we have, or
might have, all the learning & experience of all the
other ages & countries, we certainly possess equal
powers of mind with the most favoured. we
enjoy privileges & opportunities far superior, it
then remains for us only to exert the former &
appropriate the latter to shew forth in full
lustre, the cynosure of literal enquiry

It may be urged by the young, that this is
no business of theirs, that it belongs exclusively
to the older members of the society. Not so, there
can be no greater mistake. It appropriately
pertains to the young, to repair the errors
in which the old have been enfeebled
by time & habit. Students rarely attack
sufficient importance to their own occi-
upations. They too frequently endeavour
to palliate the vice of mispent time and

Neglect of opportunity I apologize to their
conscience, by a friend believ. that themselves
only and the loss of it is nobody's business. No
error is fraught with more fatal conse-
quences. By a very slight prospective glance
they might discover that others are more
deeply in their conduct than themselves
that their negligence to acquire that knowl-
edge requisite for the justfull performance
of their professional duty, may deprive
others of health, happiness & life

American Students of medicine, have
still heavier responsibilities and ought to
aspire to higher destinies

My dear Gentlemen; depend not only
the health, life, happiness & prosperity of
your immediate patients & friends, but by
your example & precepts you must secure
these blessings to other nations & genera-
tions in an extending series of progeny

To accomplish these incumbent duties, we
must begin de novo. our science must
undergo a thorough, a radical change. We
must discard all the old metaphysical abstracti-
ons, the plausible sophisms & mystifying evasions
& instead substitute facts, natural in-
ductions & simple language. We must
address ourselves to the reason & intelligence of
the people, & no longer hope to impress upon
either their imaginations or credulity
Medicine must be made simple, rational
and comprehensible. At present it labours
under disadvantages unknown to the other
professions, and is hopelessly abhored in
lower estimation. Both their hopes & fears
make men cling to Theology, & ridiculous as
they must submit to Law, ... but it requires
us to convince their judgment by the most
demonstrative evidences, & subdue their
aversion by the most cogent arguments.

before we can reward them to suitable purpose
To liberate our people from the
rules that meet it, is certainly no easy
task, yet it is this assigned to you as
the future representatives of our national
literature. Those nations, now following
in our political steps, will soon look to
us for literature & science formed on the
same basis & commensurate in quality &
ability. They may look in vain to all but
you of the rising generation. If then, a single
feeling of patriotism moves your heart, you
will exert every energy to elevate a pile of
science towering in grandeur and attraction
in beauty as the emblem of your country
If one spark of honourable emulation burns in
your breast, you will be filled with the noble
ambition of rivalling the achievements of the
students of Prague: not that you are called
upon to wash out the sand & leave the

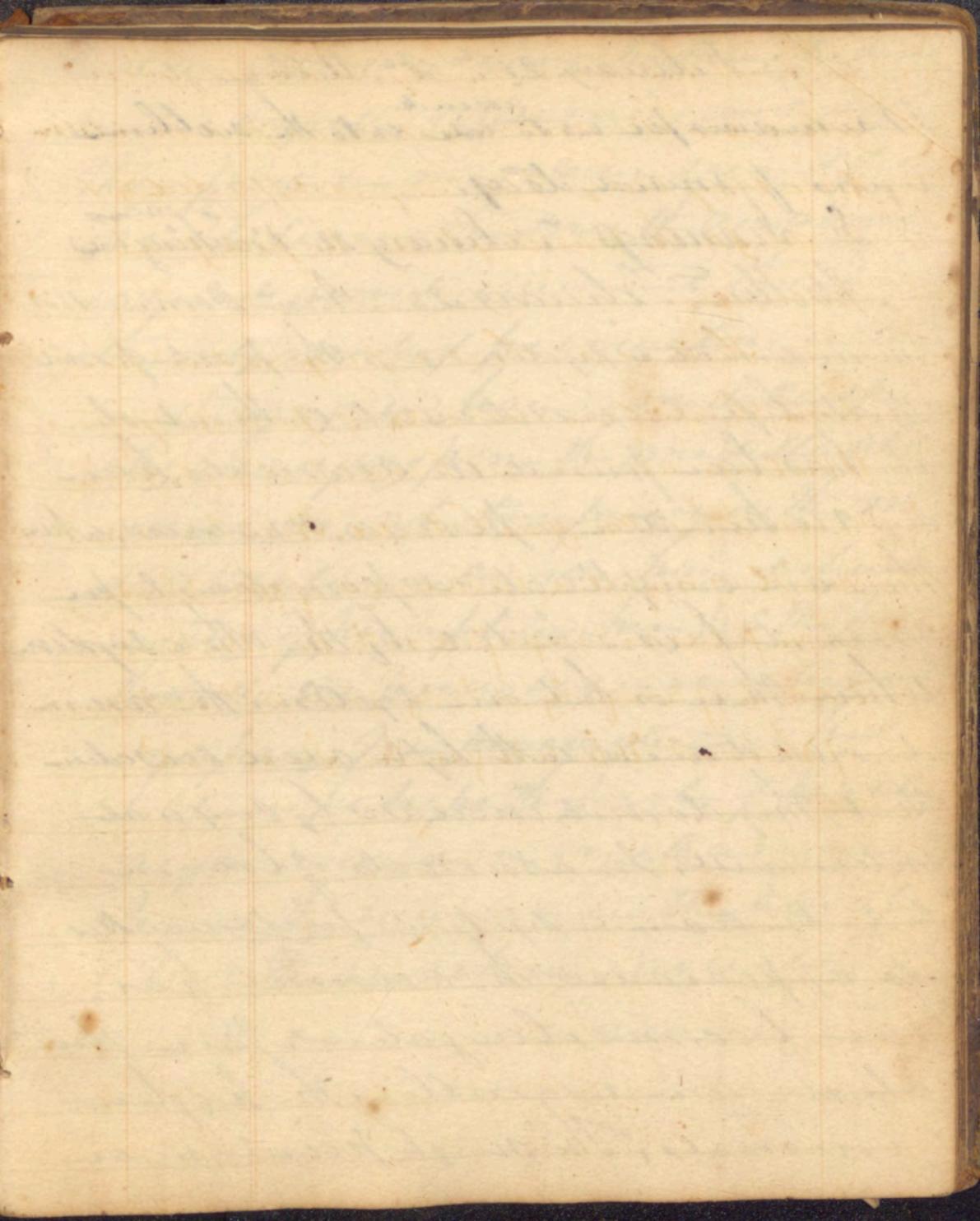
battle storm, but you must be created by
their generous example to encounter the hostility
of ignorance and intolerance, and rescue
the common mind from the shackles of prej-
udice and the degradation of subjection.

Humanity, philanthropy, every thing
that ennobles and dignifies the character
of your progenitors, you owe to the attempt.
Concentrate the whole intensity of your souls
in the study of the animal economy, & the
humble departments of material history
that you may thus solve those ample stores
of knowledge hitherto concealed from observation. Let no fear depress, mind of the
plain pleasure of the world dissuade, nor any
of its trivial amusements divert your
attention from those studies which alone
can qualify you for this glorious task.

Your presence here is a tacit pro-
fession of adherence to the cause of humanity.

be faithful and nobly redeem your
pledge. There are now no impediments in
your way every facility is afforded & it
remains with yourself to make good your
promise.

Here is a theatre for your use, free
from the embarrassments of former systems.
Assistants are also at hand to direct your
course & lighten your labours. Here too is a
new flag unfurled, tine-coloured if you please
whose folds are impregn'd with the Mettes
Freedom of Enquiry, Liberty of Letters & Independence
of Science. Who will join the Standard?



February 21st Dr Miller

It remains for us to ^{ascend} rise into the sublim
regions of mind itself.

Dr T. Jennings February 22. ^{By Dr} Waddington

Miller. February 22. A.D. Domini 1851

The automatic system was the first form
that life can subsist without it
it has been found in animals having
no head or spinal marrow, when
there are complications sometimes to per-
mit it is assisted by the other system
when there is but one system the ani-
mal is endowed with life and sensation
that they do not increase by sexual
intercourse. In animals of locomo-
tion the second system just makes
its appearance. The animal has
now become elongated. their skin
now more resembling the higher
animals. The next point in an

to observe in the next range higher, the animal is capable of discerning and go after their food, we may observe some difference between the mouth and among
equivocal generation is seen at this stage
The only mode of propagation, in the next range we have a medulla spinalis, changing from the medulla abdominalis, at its origin the medulla enlarges, and now has distinct organs of perception, but for the first time do we find a sexual intercourse necessary for propagation. The lobster is perhaps the first of this class, as you ascend in creation you find the intricacy in the complexity of the machine increases.

D^r Jennings. Feb 23, 1831

Speas tea is now selected in cases when we do not want to produce so deep an inspissation as Antimony will do; and when we wish to repeat the dose will vary from 5 to 30 grains. SQuill, the vinegar tincture and syp up in doses of 3*ij* each. Tincture of Lobelia will be an empsammotic from 15 to 60 gr or 120 gr of the salvia tincture.

Supper Extract of Potash or Tartar used antimony. it will dissolve in 15 tuns of weight of water. it admits of causing diarrhoea in its use as an emetic from 1 to 4 grains. If you mix it with a cathartic give from 1 to 2 grains, as a counter stimulant the dose from 4 to 20 grains. Mixture take you give from 4 to 60 in 24 hours.

a draught used in the paus hospital as call
ed then the body water

Take Emetic gr 6 } dead white
Aqua pura ℥^{IV} } Dray Moor Emetic
Antimony vix

~~#~~ Red Antimony gr 40 } Balsamical
Distilled water ℥^{IV} } Spirituous
vix ℥^{VII} } Nervous.

The dose as prompt to 20 drops.
Sulphate of Copper from 1 to 5 grs
Sulphate of Zinc from 15 to 30 grs
and repeat until vomiting is produced
Gold Sulphuret Antimony from 6 to 10 grs for
1/2 grain expectant.

Curd Sulphuret of Antimony from 8 to 10 grs
Glas of Antimony

Antimony powder Malleable
give from 3 to 6 grs in powder in pills
Indian Physick you will see much the
dose from 20 to 35 grs.

The phytolacca decandra. Pot the Root
the dose from 15 to 30 grs. Use it with
pounds of Syrup in the preparation of all of
the green root the like of Syrup

Lobelia inflata, especially in cases where there are
fibrils the dose of the saturated tincture and by
a dray of Decoction equal, dose when mixed $\frac{3}{4}$ drn
Cathartics. Salads. The dose from 10 to 30 pounds

Aloez dose from 5 to 15 grs

Lambogo from 5 to 10 grs

Coloceyt from 3 to 6 grs

Uterium from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs

Manna a handfull

Rhubarb. from 15 to 30

Caster oil from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$

Seammy from 5 to 25 grs

Senna from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{4}$

Magnesia Caibonata from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{10}$

Cal Magnesia from 1 to $\frac{3}{4}$

Sulphur Soda from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{4}$

Sulphate of Magnesia from 3pt to 3ij

Tartaric Soda. Rock salt 3pt to 3ij

Cream of Tartar 3j to 3p

Sulphur 3j to 3ij

Calomel from 5 to 25grs

May apple from 10 to 30grs

Briony from 10 to 30grs

Cochineum from 1 to 4gr in pills

Black hellebore from 10 to 20grs

Croton oil from 1 to 2 drams in Syrup & pills

White Walnuts from 5 to 15gr of Extract

Tamarind Honey. Run beans. 1/2 spoon
of Peach tree seed in the form of Syrup

Diaphoretics

Carb ammoniac

Camphor

Guiaicum

Spicea

Dryg powder

Elder blossom

Seneka

Serpentaria

Lapsanas

Nitrate of Plat

Antimony

vapour bath

Friction

Pedilumium

Tonics

Silur

Iron

Zinc

Bismuth

Copper

Serpentaria

Cinchona

Columba (good)

Gentian

Quassia

Lode

Bismuth white oxide

Armenian Bals with pupana chalk
mixia up with any kind of oil
makes almost a specific in
Chillblain. Dr Lemmings.

Narcotics

Belladonna	1 to 3 grs
Camphor	2 to 20
Homlock extract	3.
Hemlock, Hyoscyamus	1 to 3
Opium	20 to 100 ^{grs}
Stramonium	2 to
Digitalis	
	Anthelmintics

Pink Root

Garlic

Gamboge

Male Lin

Onions

Calomel

Dr Miller February 27th 1834

Hysterical & Hysterical-decas has for some time
been put down as nervous disease, the simple
pathology and that which spreading the
world that that might give the breast
was dependent on a rising of the uterus
a derangement of the parts below,
Hysterical affections in the female system
is concomitants of the uterus change,
the disease oftentimes makes its appear
ance in the puerperal state but nevertheless
the functional action of the uterus is
going on.

Berpochondrosis known numerous
in the male until after puberty, when
they they are persons who have drained
off too much or not enough of the em-
inal fluid, there is a connection
between these organs and the brain
than is generally believed, the next

point for us is to determine what part or
concerned in the disease, when among
the three systems and to place these
diseases they are all concerned, it may
first make its appearance in the chy-
lactic system and thus is ~~confounded~~
often with dyspepsia, it may commence
in the form of a common disease.

Now can we treat the disease and must
both consider palliations, and the cures.
There is no such thing as a specific remedy
you will frequently find a congestion,
in such cases when the pulse will bear
it you may with propriety use the laudanum
but bleed not until you produce a syncope
but a relaxation you must object ought to
be to come to lack. to the stomach the pern-
icious vapors to me that comes the
sulphate of copper in doses from 10 to 20 grs
removing among the gas and rays the latter

These effects act as in the lower party
then stimulate the whole system & this
is perhaps your cures relieved you
may sometimes continue the dose
of the mercurial purifications, as a
palliative to the sensitive pain in the
head or any other of the nervous internal
symptoms, the volatile tincture Guacam
if your patient has calmed under this, you
may give when it is accompanied with ch
ronic, debility, & its suspension with calomel
& castor oil may be administered with
advantage, you will have to trace up the
septum in the nostrils with some of the nu
meral tinctures, arsenic when the paroxysms occur
periodically, the tenth mineral as for
Asthma, is a disease dependent as all day
of the nervous system, the first attack
is occupation of action in the diaphragm
Emetics has lately been used and with very

desire effect in the place of the lancet
They should be repeated in small quantities
taken into the stomach those that act
on the upper pleurgy of nerves, in the internal
it should be treated on general principle

February 23^d, 1831 Dr Miller

The power which innervates through the
nerves is of the same principle with
the heat in anatomy, now the
the system, we shall view disease
of the brain just as we will view other
affections capable of being increased a de-
rived action, the brain is surrounded by the
Dura Mater Arachnoid and Pia Mater
these membranes are liable to become disease
the dura and pia Mater are sometimes inflamed
it has obtained the name of pleurisy, brain ple-
urisy, &c &c, the disease is known by an in-
tense tension pain of the head dulciones of the
sense, odors and of taste, & smells of the eye

The Sclerotic Coak has great heat of the head & eyes
especially dryness. pain generally runs very high. great
heat, makes life delirium from the commencement
different pains. other deliriums in ap-
parent offsprings of mind. a generally quieting
violent & of all its operations, sleepless with
fright, a greater torpidity or lassitude of the
elementary canals than in other inflammations of
the same grade of action. In the treatment you
must carry your anaphlogistic treatment on with
decisions the lancet should be used to a great
extent both topical and general blood-letting
active cathartics, particularly those that act
on the portal system. Calomel indispensably,
afterwards antemaniacs first to nausea and
afterwards to vomiting. blisters when the disease
has become protracted. It is indispensible to keep your
patient in a dark room. the patient as cool as possible
particularly the head. ice, ice water &c. when the
head, generally protracted affection you will

have to protect your patient against a rapid convalescence or you may convert a case of phrenitis into mania or idiotism.

Inflammation of the membrane investing the nerve is an affection always accompanied with very severe pain especially in nerves of sensation it is the disease w^{ch} when it occurs in nerves of motion or has palsy, it is a troublesome affection, sometimes intractable especially when it occurs in the face and is called the dolour of the face, it is an inflammation and as such ought to be treated, and I would reduce the topical inflammation, general blood letting and topical either by leeches or cups, then emplastrics and the other antiphlogistic remedies according to circumstances. Gomities in any form of disease when the disease is acute according to circumstances are an excellent anchor, they are also frequently useful below all. The inflammation of the tunic and arachnoiditis is by the modern French pathologist

consider the cause of convulsions and fits, I do not believe that we are able to discriminate between anæsthesiology and Phrenology. I presume that the treatment will be the same. It will be put to the branch of making the discriminations it would not be worth while,

February 24th Miller Mc Doctor

Spasmodic affections, under this head is included all convulsions, cramp, epilepsy, chronic insanity &c &c. What is the proximate cause of a spasm. The location is in the muscular system, it must be traced to the nerves, now we must enquire what is the state of the nervous system that produces it. this is a question that has never been answered, therefore we are at as much liberty to speculate as our pride expels. we know that there may be a plithora of the nervous power, the amount will vary in every individual. a congestion or deficiency will produce

These affections, all disease dependence
transfers of power from one part to another,
and we will see that a similar
transference will take place in the upper
system.

Malaria a fever is a disease that
you will meet with in any part of
the country it is as it were the con-
stitional epidemia of the country
it arises altogether from alteration
of the rainy air from various
potations hence it is principally
found in the southern countries
where the rice is cultivated it
is rarely met with this disease
has not attracted the atten-
tion of the medical or moral
world that it should demand
recognition it has been ~~considered~~
with all due deference to those
who have had some allow-

tion to the disease I named after
it is in my opinion a disease
entirely physical the stomach is
the first defaulter the brain
afterwards becoming concerned
my attention was first put to this
disease very early in life from
a question and answer I rec-
ived from an Englishman why he
did not desist from the use when
he knew the effects. He said after
Master you do not consider my
thirst. that upon he said it had
perceived an unpleasant burning sensation
in the stomach, and that by using it
to quench it he became a trifle
as drunkard. I have received many
similar answers. This disease that
prompt to its use may I like to easily
relieve, Medicinal remedies with no harm

Drunkeness. Mania is generally
brought on by the patient leaving
off from drinking the brandy requi-
ring its accustomed Stimulants
Grown for its treatment - neon-
mendoments and thus opium
comes in the first instance give
an active emetic in the first inst-
ance and follow it up with opium
and Stimulants. In any case
when you can resolute your patient
do so, and then give it opium when
she throws into a sleep then follow
it up with an alluvial moderate
atmosph, whatever influenced the
moralist may expect to do in the
removal of this disease they ought
not to come into play until after
the physician has done his
part

Perhaps there is no variety of disease that
has attracted so much a degree of the
attention of the medical profession as
organic diseases of the bones, and there
is certainly ^{not} that present stronger and
more important claims upon this.
However, medicine has been able to effect
less than on any other portion of the ani-
mal frame, therefore this variety of dis-
ease has been ranked among the affections
of the proppria, the pathology of some
of them has been unraveled in the jail
of ~~so~~ mystery therefore their treat-
ment must necessarily have been entirely
empirical. It is not with the same hope
that I will be able to throw much light upon
this class of affections as that I have selected
it as the subject of my thesis upon the
present occasion but with the inten-
tion that when practised on a class of diseases that
have but their assistance to preclude the
question is settled.

one of the principal diseases of the bones is
caries by which is meant a wasting away
of them a process which is very similar
if not synonymous with ulceration
of the soft parts, the difference lying
principally in the difference of the
structure or texture of the parts, i.e.
which the disease is located. This dis-
ease was for a long time confounded
with necrosis, but the difference is
very apparent in that the bone is in-
tirely deprived of the vital principle
in caries this process is preventable
in a condition of normal action
increasing there is an effort made
by nature to separate the disease but
so long as it remains carious, but
in ^{in caries} ~~reaching~~ this effort is made,
This disease is most generally
met with in the spongey texture of

of bones, altho all the bones of the system
is liable to be affected with it, but the
bones most generally the seat of it are
the carpus, tarsus, sternum, vertebrae
superior maxillary bone in which part
of it is more liable to occur than in
any other. The exhumities of the cylindro-
cal bone are also sometimes affected
by it; this disease may be produced by
external or by internal causes any cause
that produces ulceration of the soft
parts may produce easings of the bones;
as wounds containing ^{foreign} bodies.
The disease
is perhaps most common and produc-
ed by some internal cause as scrophi-
la syphilis cancer ~~can~~ ^{but} be also pro-
duced by scrophilous the disease is
generally
more seated in the spongy structure
of bone as in the tarsus, carpus
ulna and fibula and is always

preceded by a white scurvy. This disease
is rarely often produced by syphilis
as the ^{Consequently} owner contemplates ~~the~~ ^{the} dying
and namely it occurs, when it is
produced by ~~the~~ the syphilitic
virus, must have remained in the
system for a long period of time when
it destroys itself in this manner it is
principally in the bones of the nose
palate, the mastica ^{process} of the tem-
poral bone, clavum, the bones of the
nose and palate are ~~gradual~~ in-
tensely completely destroyed when
the disease has been produced by
from external injury and the bone
denuded of its periosteum, it first
becomes yellow, then brown and
eventually black, when carried to
the long bone places, a portion
of horns, canines has its discharge

area of an ulcer on the bone the upper
parts being placid and fungous. the
lips of the ulcer emitted the ulcer had
very superficially and after some time
breaking out again. ulcers of this
character in the neighbourhood of
a bone of the clavicle to this
kind of affection will give rise
to suspect caries. a caries of the
vertebra may be known by a pa-
ralysis of the lower extremities, bone
bar ulcer which is frequently pro-
duced, a constant dry scaly pain
not very acute a sensation of prickly
in the thighs or weakness of the lower ex-
tremities its occurring about the junction
of bone that scrophula is most apt
to pass it through, namely bone pulpit
this disease in this part is generally
produced by scrophula but it may

also be produced by rumination or by
such Masturbation is a very frequent
cause, where the disease attacks the
lens of the head, which is similar
to a different affection of the lens,
disuniting of the soft parts common
even at the same time when the
lens becomes affected. A tumor
forms which is slightly painful and
adhering to the parts beneath, which
after sometime opens and exposes
the diseased lens sometimes when
the internal coat is affected
there is a suppuration pains for
a long time and complain with
symptoms of a con�usion of the brain
in these affections purulent discharge
not promote the discharge of
pus, which is red, when it at-
tacks the mastica plicis the

sens of hearing is affected and sometimes a discharge of matter latter placed from the ear when the disease attacks the stomach which is a common symptom of long continued syphilis. it may commence in the rectum or inner surface of the bow, this disease may be known by the general symptoms of earing when earing attacks the pulse it is to be known by the general symptoms which it has always layed down

The treatment of this disease must rest on first. find in the treatment of this disease must be to remove the cause that produce it or if that cause be syphilis to it adapt our remedy and perhaps the article in which most reliance can be placed is mercury in some of its forms. if an

8
Scrophula it has been considered incapa-
ble that protracted war alto to effect
but very little of any thing when depend-
upon the disease depends on either of these
two causes it will sometimes pro-
ceed directly, but generally without the aid of
any it ends fatally producing consti-
tutional derangement, ~~sight~~ ^{and} ~~sun~~ ^{the}
the puncture when produced by syphilis
it is apt to terminate in necrosis when
by scrophula sometimes by a more sub-
acute of the disease, when the disease is
produced by scrophulosis, (which it is more
frequently) it may be known by the
general symptoms of the disease, such as
an enlargement of the glands of the neck
a pallor of the countenance, the occuring
in early life and mostly in the lines
phlegmatis or extremely impure and
it may be discriminated from a

numerous affections, the scrophulus is what com-
plicates the removal of a leaden colic and
manages upon pupae, the treatment of
Scrophula has remained one of the oppo-
site of our science. its pathology has not
been understood and its treatment in-
most meagrely have been purely empirical
we believe that our able Professors of Theory
and Practice entertain correct views of
its pathology other than an certainty may set
specting our limits prevent us from
giving them and perhaps it would
be somewhat of a despatch as
we used to do it. In place of granular
and in our despatch I have the
lyddack which in the cure of scro-
phula, in my case that has come
under his observation, both if recent
and long standing he has been able
to cure by this article. of the other

To great variety of remedies that have been
employed for this affection and with great
success. Considering them not worth
of notice, when the disease has been
dependent on inflammation to it in such
~~as~~ ^{as} direct our curative proceedings
the physician will generally continue
after the cause that has given rise to
it has been removed, and must then
rest to local sovereigns, which must be
regulated and varied according to cir-
cumstances. The liniment of aloes syrup has
been used as an injection or hot enema but
it has been applied to the limb, or affected
part by gentle exfoliation which favours the
exfoliation, in cases in which these articles
have been found ineffectual ~~as~~ ^{as} hot
dissolve with unctuous substances
a form other of the mineral acids may
be employed with advantage.

X. In considering a carius bone we should
remember that the bone has three parts
and circulating flues as well as the
other parts of the system, so that the
whiteness and compactness of these together
are the principal differences. Caries
of the spongy bone are more difficult
to cure than those that are more com-
pact, also when it is deep seated
than when more superficial. It is
said to be more easily cured in young
persons than those more advanced in
age. The ancients care much in the ka-
bit of making use of the actual cautery
a practice which is still popular in
some places with the view of changing
the disease into mercuris. in cases of
caries of the metatars ipsius had been
troubled and when caries is accompa-
nied by an acrid discharge which

12
considers the neighbouring parts it may
be also added by providers such as starch
that parts of lungs may be removed when
they become easier either by the cavity
tophins when they attack the head or
the cylindricall forms as sometimes
affected to such an extent that ampu-
tation has been advised as the only means
to save the patients life when the disease
is seated in the sternum especially
it may be removed.

13

Another variety of disease to which the human
subject is subject by which it is meant a tumor
of a bony nature proceeding from a portion
of the whole surface of a bone. This disease
may attack any bone of the body but that
of the cranium, lower jaw, scapula
humerus, tibia, femur ulna and radius
are the most subject to it. the bone of the
cranium ^{an} sometimes bone affected
in this whole extent and becomes so
very thick, these affections are produced
by too great a discharge of osific matter
upon the part on which the disease ^{is} born
is located, or it may be produced by
a separation of the lamella of the bone
the cause of this disease may be either
some external injury or some plasm
bursting in the system as syphilitis
serpulosis being the last two and
consistencies of the bones and vessels

14
The texture of bone are of an incrusting nature
more compact than that of the bone of
those of which pieces were adopted in the
laminae the interspace filled up with
matter of varying consistencies this variety
is known by the name of laminated ~~eggs~~
there are also some of a pulvaceous
lance these different kinds of structure
may be found in separate exostoses or
they may also be found in one, it some
times grows in the shape of a hollow
sphere with indurated and hard
sides, ~~follo~~ containing fingers gran
ulations ~~then~~ in a greater or less extent
the species of exostoses ~~of~~ concurring upon
yphiles are ~~part~~ entirely known by the
name of nodes, they generally arise
from compact hard lins ~~esp~~
especially those of the cranium
and other that are made of special

15

existing when produced by this cause is greater
and accompanied with more pain
than when produced by any other in
the beginning the pain generally be-
reaches over the whole bone, but after-
wards concentrated to the part from
which the cystoma grows. It may also
be produced by those that which is depend-
ent on a serpulous condition of the sys-
tem. Breyer says the pain if any shall
is of a very dull character. That which
precedes a contusion comes on slowly
and is not painful after the time of
the accident. The rising cystoma is not
so rapid in its growth as the other
varieties unless cystoma has attained
a pretty large size ^{then} it will affect the sur-
rounding parts but little in most
situations, if situated under mus-
cles they become distended and if

They are placing their actions in, for ought to be
impaired, but in some situations even
if they are of a small size they sometimes
overcome by various effects by delaying
or obstructing the functional action of
parts, thus one growing from the inner
surface of the cranium may compress
the brain and as it no doubt frequently
does, it may produce that epileptic
disease, which under many circumstan-
ces lids the sight of the phrenia - disease
namely epilepsy, or it may produce
a partial parapalse, or it may press
in the orbit and force the eye from its
socket, it may also be seated in such
a situation as to impede the functional
operations of the lungs as in the case of
the bone which form their boundary
or if it arises from the synphysis lutea it
may impede the functional actions of the

whether or if from the immaturity of it
may obstruct and render difficult per-
fusion etc. Reactions may always be
distinguished from other tumours by
the hardness of their parts and their
being immovably fixed to the bone
all other tumours may be removed in
a greater or less degree and are genera-
lly in some measure compressible
Exostosis, are sometimes confounded
with rickets but may be distinguished
from that disease by their being gene-
rally not with it in the middle of the
bone long bones whilst rickets are apt to
affect the extremities of those bones
another discriminating mark is that
the hard or place a good deal of
reactions is the general condition of
the system which in rickets will
be found much affected if no

general disease exists the patient may
lie to an advanced age, with symptoms
without suffering very very great incon-
veniences. The existence may be either
acute or chronic in their result. The lan-
guishness is very early in its growth and
the somnolent ^{they vary} goes to a very large size
in a short time. ^{they vary} of course ^{they vary} is accom-
panied with a violent acute and a pain-
ful, the use of opium affords but little
or no relief, nor is it approximately pos-
sible. The soft parts are not much affected
but the pain seems to depend upon the
mucous action going on in the body itself.
The symptomatic pain produced by the
fever is considerable.

In the very kind of fevers the pain
differs from the other in not being acute
but dull and sometimes entirely per-
petual pain, the human frame much

lower than in the other sacculi¹⁹ and in some cases it grows too large at a certain period and remains stationary ~~thereafter~~ during the remainder of the life of the patient, Boyce says that it has ~~ever~~ been known to contract and terminate by involucras. The affection sometimes terminates in caries which we have considered already another and certainly the most natural manner in which it does is caries but this is by no means the most frequent termination.

The treatment of this affection of the bone is both medical and surgical our first object must be to remove the cause that has produced the disease and it is a

20
Clementally fact that there ~~is~~ is
but one of the causes of this disease ~~now~~
~~as yet~~ in which Medicine has
been able to produce any effect namely
syphilis in which mercury is the agent
employed and in which case only it
is a diagnosis, when we have reason
to believe that the disease ~~has~~ is dep-
endent on syphilis for its removal
and now adjust to these articles of the
Materia Medica that has been recom-
mended in that disease and as we
recommend in a syphilitic condition
of the system production of caustic mercury
we here recommend the undiluted
externally and internally in the form of
poultices, disease dependent on this cause is
peculiar to early life but it may be found at
any age, when produced by this cause it may be
known by the general symptoms of the disease

In parts over the affected bone will be
marked with a chronic white in-
flammation & it may be distin-
guished from a simple exostosis
by its being white & pale colour the
removal being like a leaden bone and
more painful upon pressure.

Boyer says that they may be obtain-
ed in any of the varieties of exostosis
by the external application of
spurves, he also recommends parting
of business, when the nature of
the disease is known and none of
immediate agents are likely to pro-
duce a suppuration may then sustain
operations, then should be fairly
supposed and the disease further
removed either with a saw or
chisel, if the head is surrounded
with disease, the disease will

22. be utility to man, but if the consti-
tution is in fault and the demands
produced by an exultance of long
matter but little real is to be expe-
cted from this quarter.

I would now tender my most sincere
thanks to the professors of East Anglia
Medicæd College for the manner
in which they have performed their
duty the two winters that I have the
pleasure of sitting under the sound of
their voices with the fondest hope that
they may ever long have the pleasure
of lecturing to crowded halls

1844 Sept 20th from Mr. Wm. W. 483

484 Sept 26th Mrs. W. Capler 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ male male

485 28th Mrs. W. Capler 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet female

486 Oct 2nd Mrs. A. Roddy 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3' male

487 4th Mrs. Taylor 5' male

488 11th Mrs. Taylor 1' male

489 19th Mrs. Capler 6' male

490

491

492

493

494

495

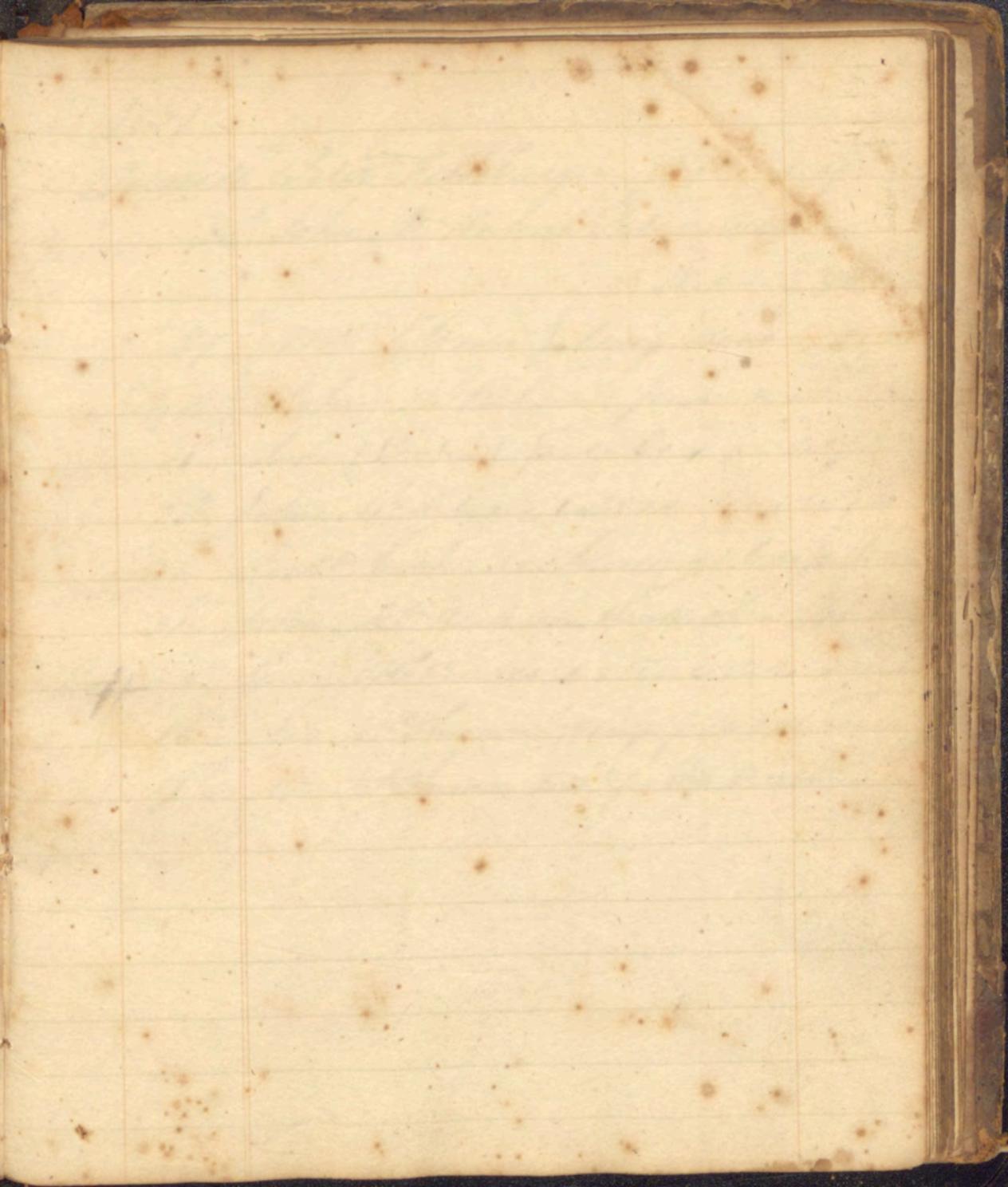
496

497

498

499

500



18. *Brachycentrus* *lateralis* *lateralis*

#

1831

Jan 1st Peter Gillebarger rec ¹⁵ pay

20th John McKehan Pul. cal. due

Became ¹⁵ ~~75~~ due

27th Mr. Glenn filing dues 15cts

July 14th John McKehan dues cal ²⁵ pay

26th John (Barber) pul. Lat ²⁵ pay

23rd John McKehan extra dues ²⁵ ~~50~~

30th Robert Cochran lancing alseep. due

31st John McKehan dues cal ^{12 1/2}

Sept 8th George J. Cramers & 4 trunks due ^{pay} ~~for~~

16th Mr. McDowell dues pul. cal ³⁰ due

17th Mr. McDowell due 2^{1/2} M. S. due ⁵ due

62^{1/2}
22^{1/2}
12^{1/2}
12^{1/2}
110⁰⁰

January 2 ^d 1812	paid to Mr. Redfield ^{bacon} loans	7 50
do	George Butt	3 00
do	Stephen Butterton Jr. buttons	50
do	Robt. Davis for gloves	3 1/3
do	3 ^d Barker for two quarters bacon	3 00
do	Brown for oysters	50
6	for books	1 00
do	Postmaster	50

27 00	James Willis	\$ 27 00
24 00		
2 50	Mo ^r Sugay pair	2 75
1 50	George Hamill shoes	27 00
6 25		
2 00	Wilson Kelly	2 50
2 75		
9 00	James Boyd	5 50
94 25	Peter Belair	6 25
	Mo ^r Ritchie pair	11 25
	Mo ^r Helm ^s (series)	2 00
	Adam Reed pair	4 00
	Mo ^r Chronister	75
	Martin Thrush pair	1 75
	Alexander Smith (note)	22 25
	William Maher pair	93 00
	Inos Hamill pair	10 25
	Joseph McKinney	8 50
	James Caldwell pair	6 25
	Reed Cochran pair	33 50
	W ^r Duncan pair	14 00
	Miss Siblett pair	12 75
	Sam ^r Caldwell pair	25 25
		29 275

9 07	John Clough	paid	9 25
6 00	James McFaul		9 00
16 25			
3 00	John Heek		3 00
46 25	Thos Martin	paid	10 00
	W ^m Maxwell (notes)		16 00
	Sam ^t Whitney	paid	11 00
	James Montgomery	paid	10 75
	Henry H. Pease	paid	17 00
	John Dyer	paid	39 00
	George Maxwell	paid	1 25
	Rep. Scott	paid	4 75
	George Hunt	trans	16 25
	William Runsha		50
	W ^m Lynde	paid	3 00
	Henry Baughman	paid	11 00
	W ^m Wiles	paid	4 75
	Collister Breckinridge	paid	16 00
	Johnathan Pease		4 50
	Sam ^t Smith	paid	30 25
			512 00

20.25	Jacob Thrush	per	512 00
10.75	Abraham Blymyre	per	2 50
10.00	John Noakes	per	1 25
41.00	John Buckenip	per	1 00
	John Lord	per	8 25
	Jacob Farnsworth	per	8 50
	Mrs Caldwells (of two)	per	13 00
	Sam'l Weans	per	3 50
	Alexander Kelso	per	20 25
	John McRuhaw	per	7 25
	James McRuey	per	10 25
	Joseph Thrush	per	8 00
	James Kelso	per	7 50
	Peter Noakes	per	7 75
	Wm Rogers	per	3 50
	Mo' Compho	per	6 00
	Sarah Mackay	per	8 00
	Ind McCurd (of two)	per	2 50
	Wm' Grimes	per	6 00
	Wm' Hamels	per	9 50
			5 25
			651 75

	James Geogis	settled	65 ⁷	75	50
2.50	John Campbell		2	50	
11.75					
6.75	Mrs Martin (or Steggs farm)	P	3	00	
6.00					
2.50	James Breckinridge (Sand)	P	11	75	
4.25					
7.00	George Croft		6	75	
10.00					
7.25	Mr. Copley	per	11	75	
3.25					
7.00	W ^m Johnson	P	6	00	
68.25	W ^m Shilden	per	10	00	
	Widow Johnson	P	2	50	
	Jacob Cremar	per	7	75	
	Geo Miller	P	4	25	
	Geo Craig	per	22	25	
	Big Long	per	8	75	
	Geo Cullerton	per	17	00	
	W ^m Hulley		7	00	
	David Duncan (John)	per	21	75	
	James Beatty	P	7	25	
	George Helms	per	8	25	
	Geo Duncan		16	25	
	James Orr	per	7	50	
			841	50	8

2.75	George Cope	842.50
6.00		
15.00	Jacob Hinsley	2.75
1.00		
7.00	Stephen Chisholm	2.00
31	Plant Pipe	2.00
	James R MacLay	3.00
	Charles Anderson	1.75
	Adam Shoemaker	1.00
	Mr Martin Gallaher Father in law	18.75
	Mr Ruth Barron	75
	Thomas Sillit	27.50
	John Mull	50
	W ^t Foreman	1.00
	George Cope	20.25
	Mrs Green	6.25
	Mr Scott	2.50
	Swart Pitt	18.00
	Mr Martin (Mr Brajewin law)	1.50
	Andrew Frazier	4.00
	Mr Clark	1.00
	George Byrd	675 960 504

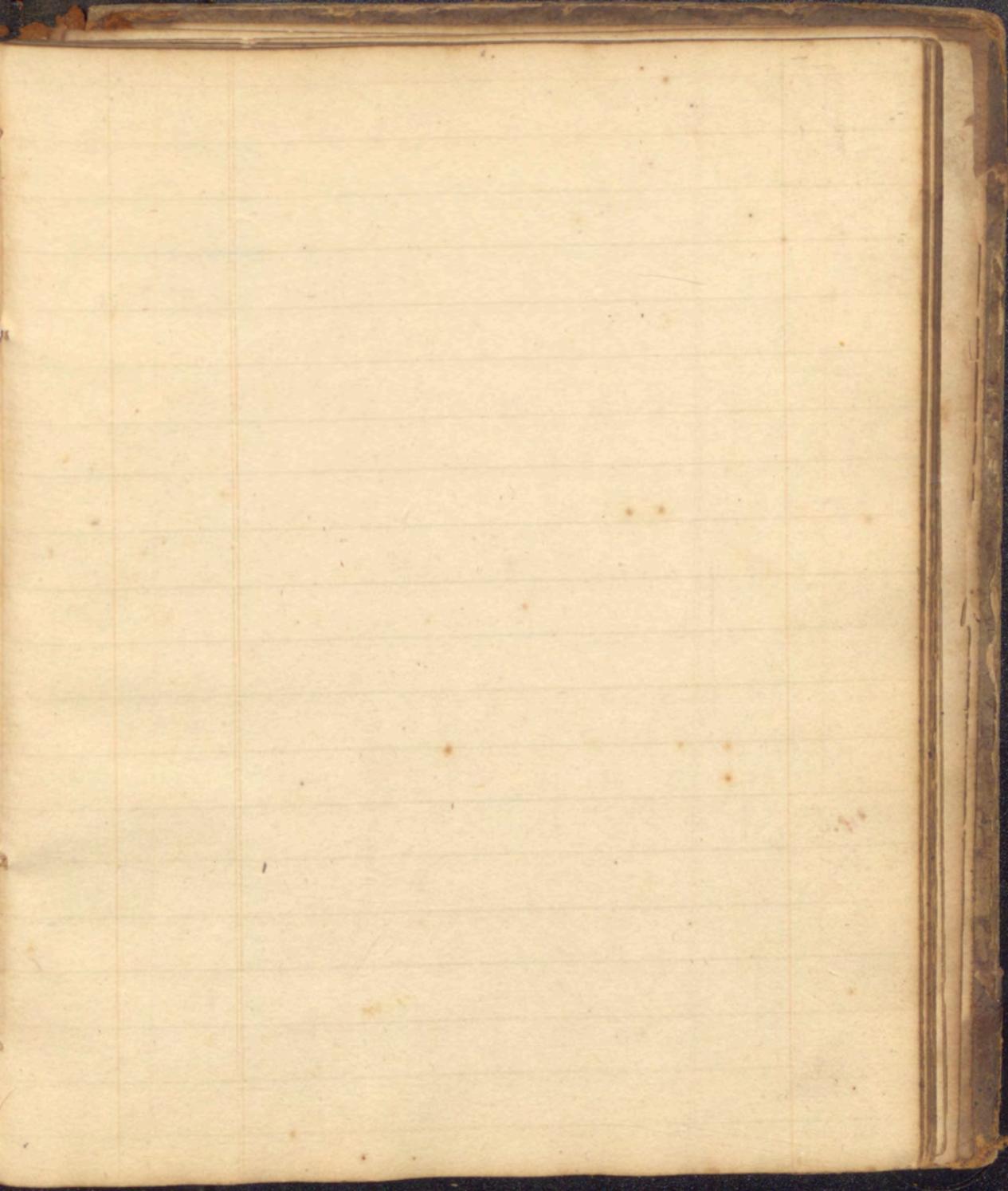
Sam'l Cuff	per	9 ⁶⁰ 2 ⁰
8.75 Mr Lynch	per	5 75
Mr Spilman		2 00
Jacob Peal	per	8 25
James Chester		1 50
Leonard Shurlock	per	1 50
Mr Goss	per	10 50
Col' Morow		1 75
David Brandy	per	9 00
Adam Miller		2 00
Washington Goss		4 00
Mr Laemel	per	1 50
Mr Peal	per	75
Ross Chasnutt		4 25
Mr Rich	per	3 00
Adam Barnes	per	5 00
Mr Wm		50
Elihu Rice	per	5 00
Mr Hamlin		2 50
John Martin	per	5 00
		10 ⁰⁰ 6 ⁵⁰

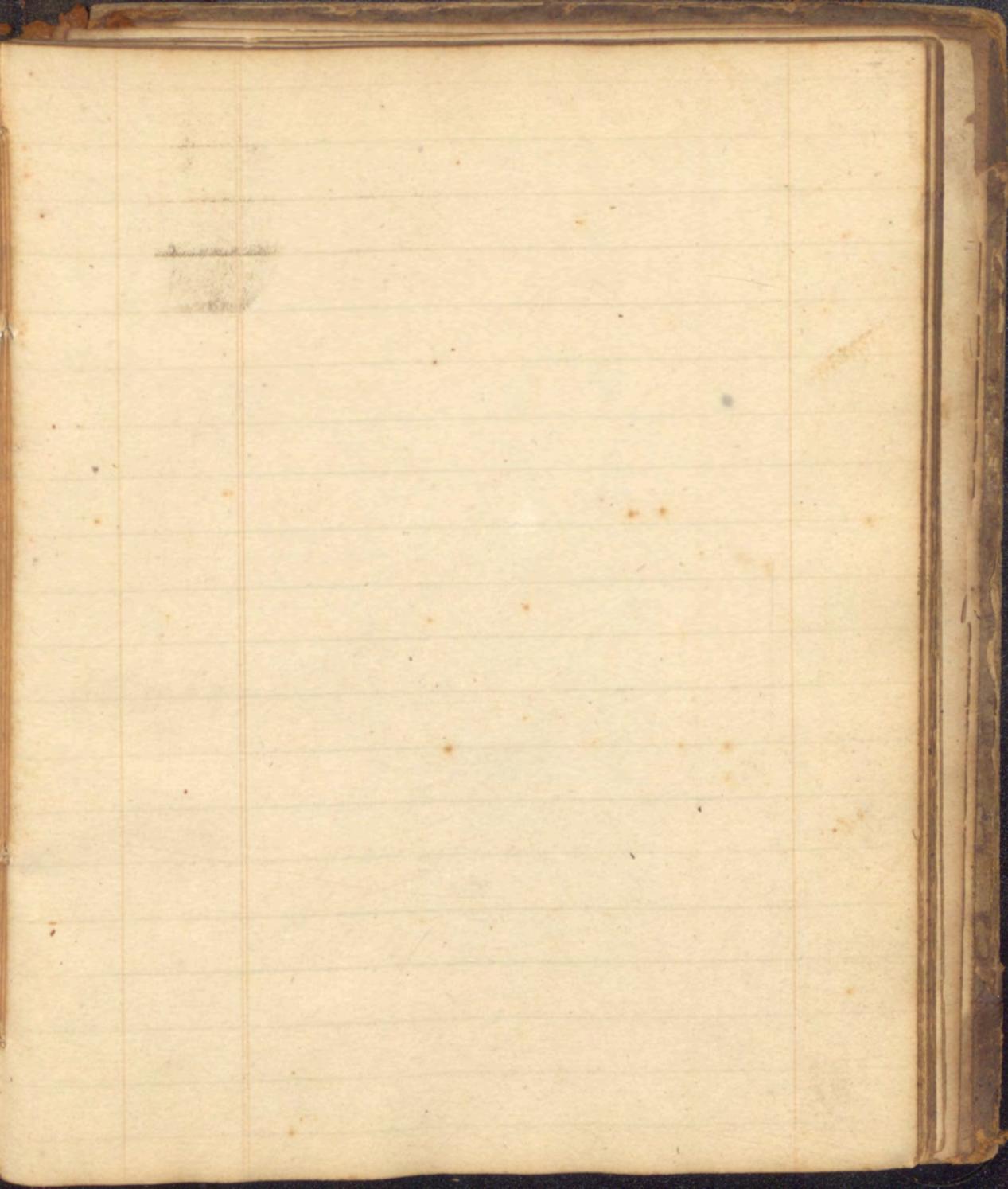
10.75	Mr. Belians Charles Funes	102 8 50
23.00		
15.50	Mr Shoaff	10 75
1.25		
5.00	George Clark	12 75
7.00	Samt Adams	1 00
62.50		
	Philip Mulbaugh	50
	James Beard	23 75
	Jhn Fullar	15 50
	George Bennet	1 25
	Mr. Hawk	1 00
	Johnathan Beard	1 75
	Mr. Atherton	1 00
	Shel Miller	1 75
	Mr. Ruply	75
	Mr. Stet (Stearns)	5 00
	Abraham Heller	7 00
	Martin Aughinstaugh	75
	Jhn Hagan	4 25
	Mr. Neuman	2 50
	Augustine	75
	James M ^c Intire	1 00
		1103 30

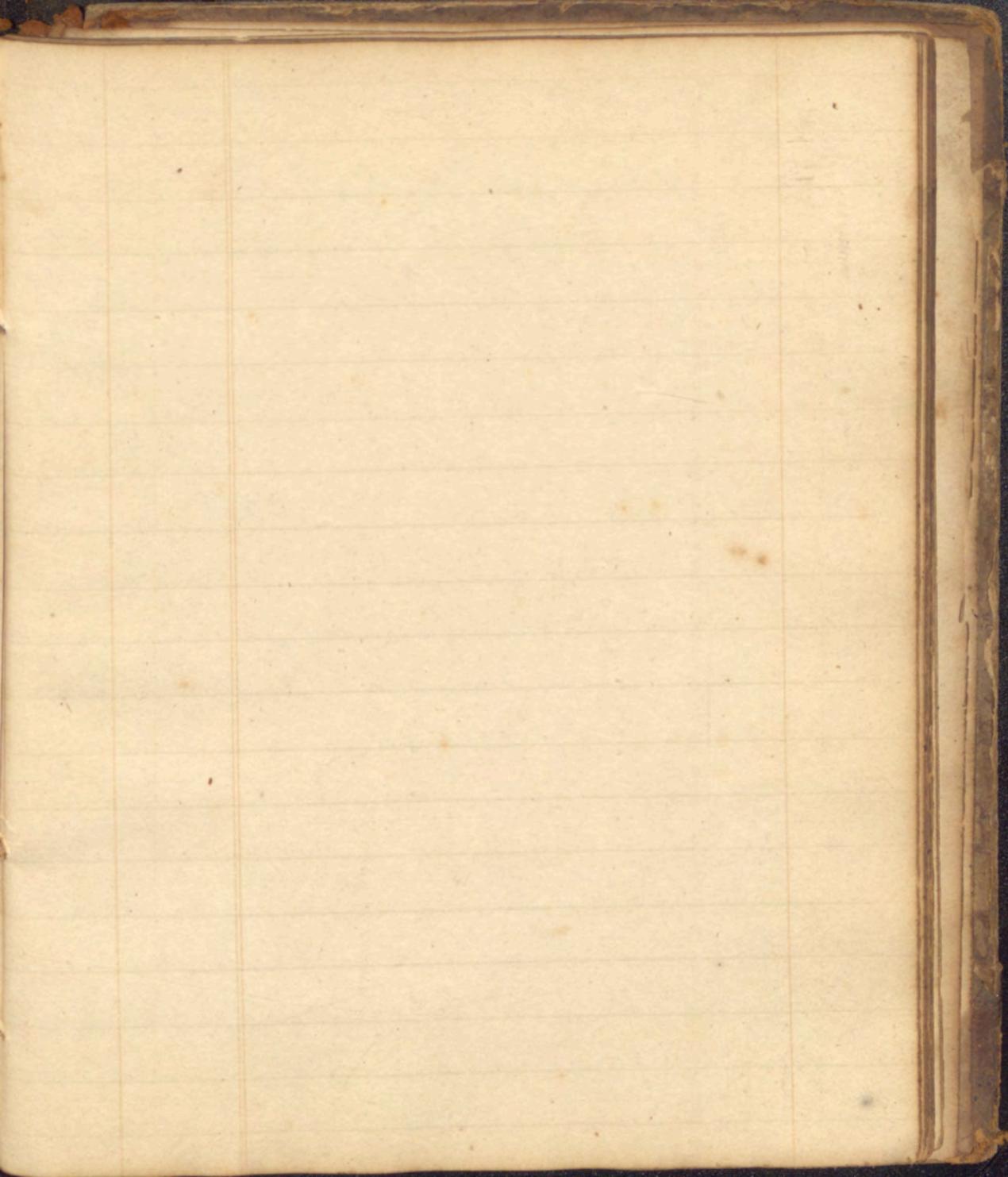
James Dulcifer	1123 50
5.75 Jane Dulcifer	5 75
3.75	
1.50 Tom Jones	8 75
1.25	
3.75 Henry Clever	1 50
2.50	
18.50 Mrs Raday Newlays	1 00
Mr Jackson (Chambers, F)	50
Mr Guernsey	75
James Bradbury	50
Mr Richardson Miller	1 00
Mr Haffield	1 25
George Sperry	3.75
John Gould	2 50
Jane Clark	25
Edward Beyo	75
Inez Foster	50
Mr Baily	4 00
Jane Petrie	25
Mr Ottaway	2 50
Maryathan	50
Mr Murray Newlays	2 75
	1162 25

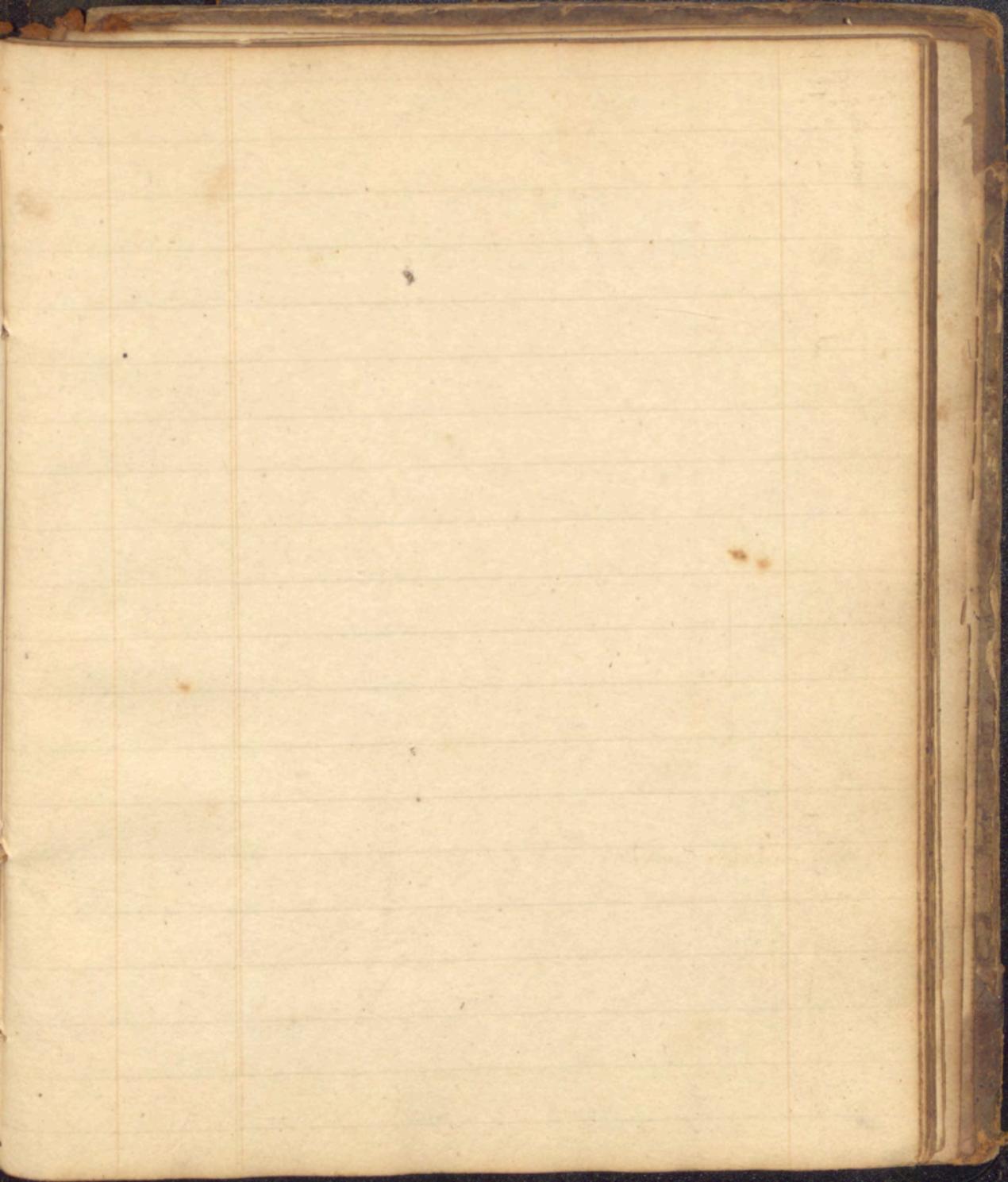
George Kauffman	1102	25
Mrs Bennett	1.00	25
William Pepey	2.00	
	1.00	625
Louis Jones	5.00	
	5.50	1000
George Williams	15.00	
	37.00	305
	60.00	
Jacob Thomases		200
Mr Bealmaw		100
Mrs Mc Silvans	371.00	5000
Aryus Clark	60.00	75
Isaiah Young	431.00	500
Ino Mignis		550
Mr Mc Caskie		50
Mr Bond		800
Mr Alias		200
Benj McElroy		400
James Campbell		25
Mr Rop		150
Ino Aylor		25
Mr Murchison		25
Bob Anderson		75
		75
	1202	

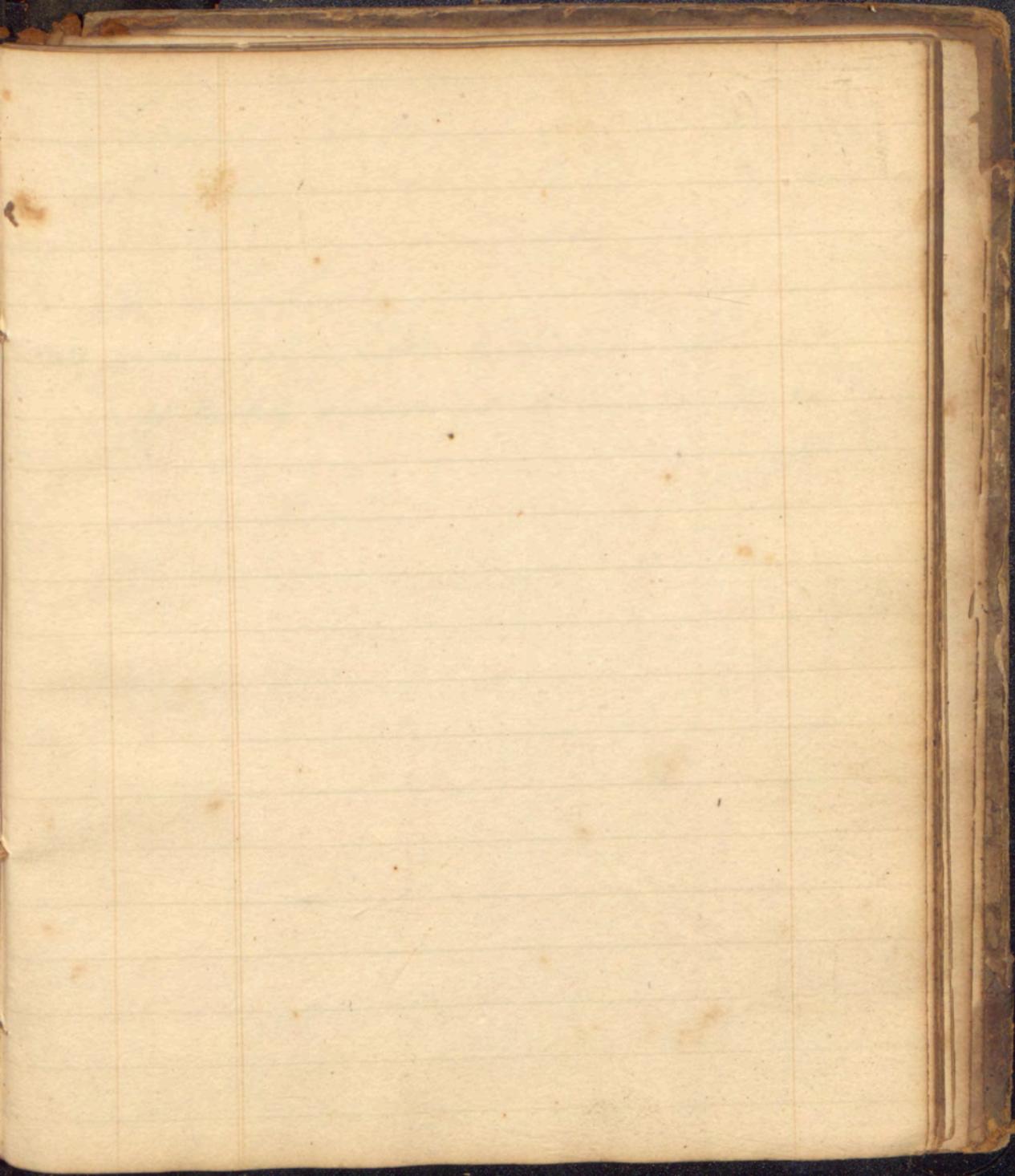
George Hoffman	1202 75
Mr. McCloud (James)	100 00
Ino Warner	3 25
Richard Murray	2 25
Allen Ripley	5 25
Amph. Noggo	3 50
John Hancock	5 00
W. Longshaw	2 00
Ino Spence	2 25
Mr. Lillie (pin man)	5 00
Mr. Pitt (Furnace)	1 75
Rapell at Mayville	5 25
Mr. Ferguson	1 00
Mr. Stromey	50
Hiram Ferguson	50
	<u>\$1242 25 00</u>



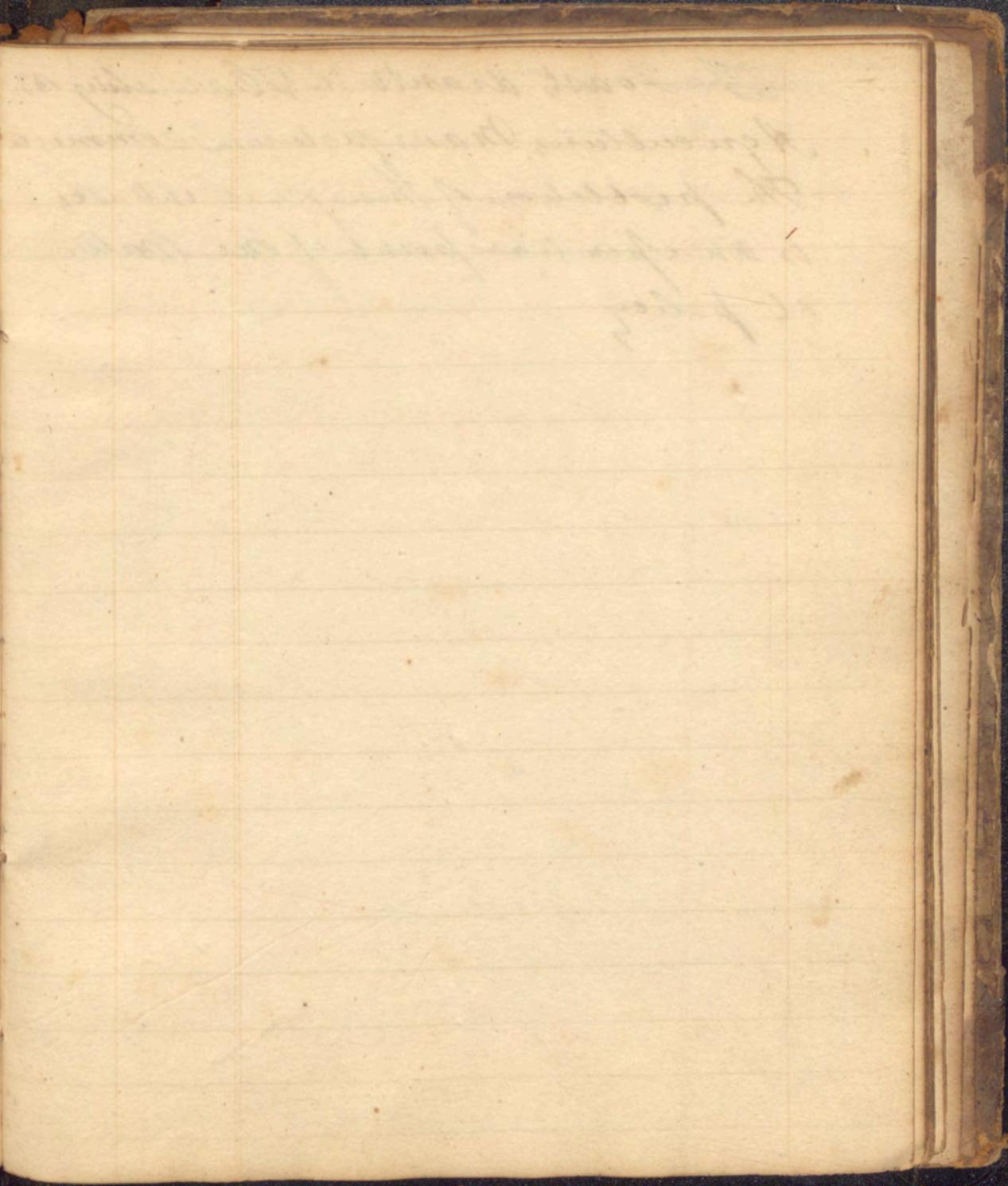




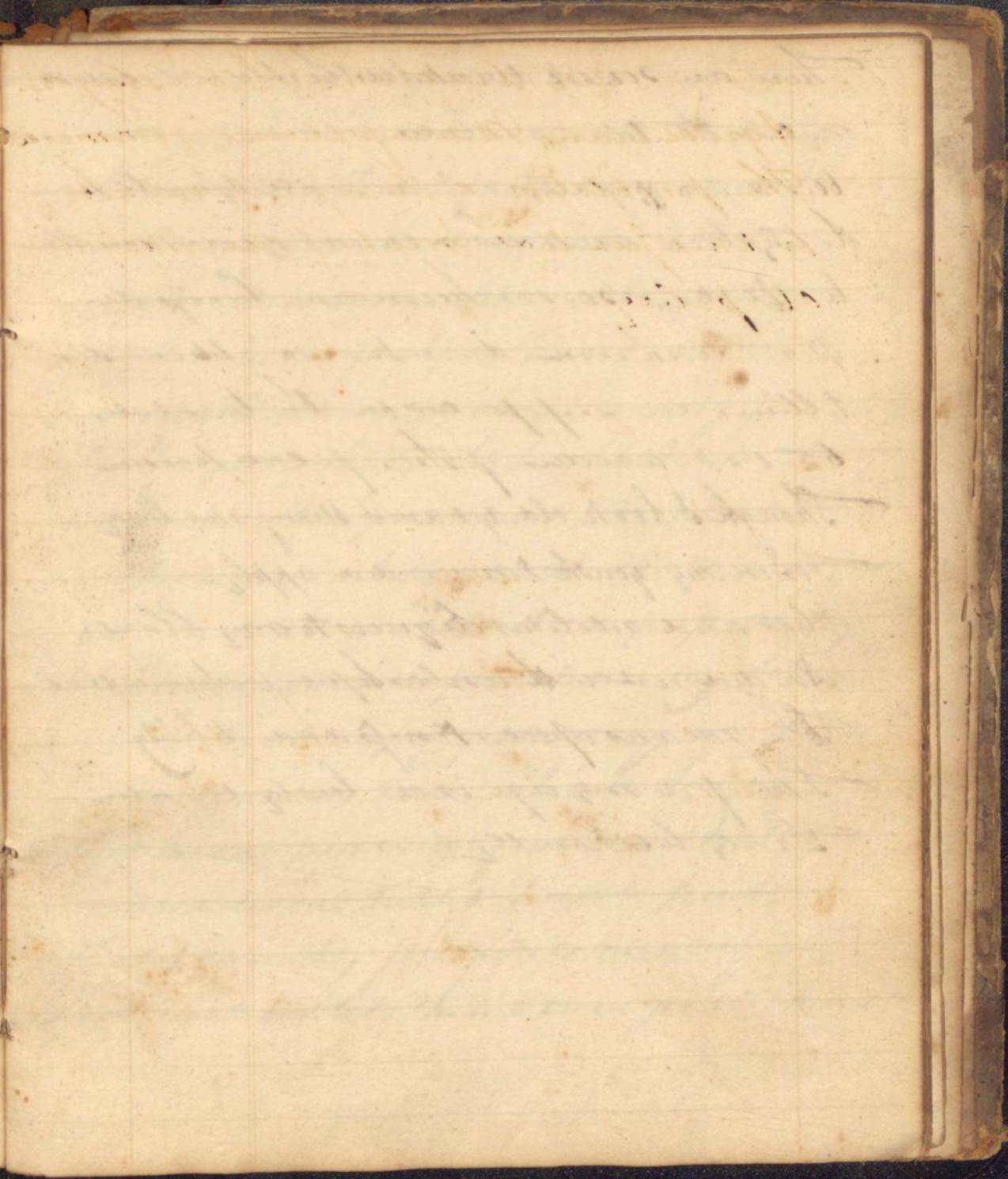




Jan² ¹⁸³² John Butts \$4 P. 65
To 1000 watch 20 00
bet Dr. Finley Dr 5
1831 To cash 5 00
1832 January 13th Robt. Cochran Dr
To 27 Bushels of corn at 40⁰⁰ per bushel 10 80



J. Loast, drawn in Harroway 1832
Agriculture, Manufactural commerce
The protection of these great interests,
is an essential point of our national
policy



There are 300.000 drunksards (public and occasion)
mal in the United States

60.000.000 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of alcohol & spirituous
liquors been consumed in one year in the
U. States. 30.000 human beings die
per annum drunksards 26.000 dis-
abilities are suspended in the U. States
65.000 persons of this fatal poison
Though I look old, yet am I strong and lusty
So in my youth I never did apply
Hot and delicious liquors to my blood,
Nor did not with unbarbered forehead wear
The means of education & and debility
I shew'd my age is a lusty winter
Frailty but kindly

Stanzas

1st

"Some love to have their memmories kept
In records on the sculptured stones,
For crowds to see — let me be wept
But by one faithful heart alone.
Some strive to seize the flowers of fame,
Forgetting that, tho' bright, they're brief:
But prouder far am I to claim
From friendship's wreath the simple lay
Oh! from the world ~~I~~ I'd pass away,
Like snow unclasped from a winter scene;
Or as a cloud of yesterday
Forgotten as I never had been,
Yet in one place my name shall be
And in one tablet have a part;
That places thy faithful memory —
That tablet, thine own gentle heart."

How painful the hour that compels us to part
With the friends that we cherish, as gems of the heart,
But a moe ^{more} sour when the parting is told
With a voice unempassioned, and a aspect that's cold;
When the sigh meets no sigh from an aching breast,
When the hand clasping warmly, vainly seems to be lost;
For then tos not abremed allow us deplor
But friendship decayed and affection no more
2. From the friends that we leave when we wander alone,
But thoughts unexpressed, and our feelings untried
Whilst hope stirs in vain through futurys gloom
To desory one bright moment in seasons to come
But then if but a sigh was but heard from the heart,
If the hand clasping warmly in requite be lost,
Some soft recollections will still be in store,
Though in parting we feel we may never meet more.

Remember Me

I bring no chain of rarest earth,
No coral from the deep sea-cave,
Nor gem, long hid within the earth,
To shine where now those robes laid;
A gift more precious far is mine
Than sparkling gem from earth or sea,
This treasury of thought — 'tis thine —
The soon it asks — Remember me!
I may not here usurp the page,
To count the breath of fleeting fame;
Enough for me in after ages,
G in thy memory dulls my name:
In after years, in distant climes,
Whatever our future fate may be —
A spell to call back by-gone times
Still dulls her — Remember me!
Remember me! how few — how strong —
These touching words, that little spell;

What thoughts uprise, what visious wrong
In patients fancies holiest cells!
They tell of many a change to come—
May every change bring joy to this:
In pleasures light, or sorrowing gloom,
Or slip a noe— Remember me!

A Sonnet. A.D. 1831

The Wife

The flung her ~~water~~ arms around him — then
all that his poor heart can cling to
I could have knowned a surfortious tide,

And when the sick ones smote,
Had heard the ~~laugh~~ ~~glance~~ of pride,
Nor shed a single tear;
I could have smiled on every blow
From lips full quiver thround,
Whicb night gaged on them, and knew
I shold, not less abond.

I could — I think I could have brook'd
Grief for a time, that thone
Upon my fading face harder beaten
With help of less than none,
For them I shold at least have felt
The sweet hope still bearing me
Sick in the flesh — and while I durst
On earth, not live alone —

Continued as next page

But thou to see, from day to day,
Thy brightning eye and cheeks
And watch thy life, and waste away
Unmembred, slowly, meet
To mark thy smile of tenderness,
And catch the full tone
Of kindness, ever heasked to blye,
And feare, I'll be alone.
To mark thy strength, each hour decay,
And yet thy hope grew stronger,
As filled with hearew made to trust, they say
Earth may not claim thee longer,
My dearest 'tis too much — this heart
Must break when thou art gone —
It must not be, and must not part,
I could not live alone.

For an Almond
As sweepeth bare before the breeze,
Whose watery coldly close around,
Sift of her pathway through the sea,
The tracks no more is found:
They passing down oblique tides,
The beaten by risings of the wind
Fleet as that dead pageant glides,
And leaves no trace behind.

2. But the pure page may still import
Some dream of feeling else unfeared,
The silent records of a heart
Given when that heart is cold,
Its loved memorials hid may bloom, —
Perchance to gentle bosom dear,
Like flowers that linger over the tomb
Bedewed with beautys tear.

3. I ask not for the mere of fame,
The wreath alone my rest to turn, —
Enough for me to lead my name
Within this hallowed shrine;

So thinks that over these living things

 May wander in some future year

 And memory breathes a passing sigh

 For him who traced them here

 Balm sleeps the sea when storms are over,

 With bosom silent and serene,

 And but the plants upon the shore

 Reveal that mystery had been,

 So some frail leaf like this may be

 Left floating on time's silent tide,

 The sole remaining trace of me, —

 To tell I lived and died

Women

1. When eard and secknys wing thidow
A ministering angel thou,
The trust for ay her faithful heart,
It thold thy sorrows to be quide;
Her every wile is touchid with art,
So ureath round misery & know the smile.
She hath her sigh, she hath her tear,
And both she chearfully graunt at will,
Her smiles the cloud of woe to clear,
Her tear the storm of grief to still.
She hath a heart of fuling tow,
To woman playin gratitude,
Her reid shall stife suffring moan,
And unkedness shall fade sub due.
Didst trust thy mother's tender eard,
Didst trust thy sister's loved embrac,
She trust in woman kind as fair,
With virtue mantling oer her face,
Her eye with cheering truth is bright,

The bloom upon her cheek is fair,
Thy graspinging breast with smildest light,
And plant the seed of gladness there,
Then trusting man shall hope still blend,
Her golden folds around thy heart,
In human's breast thy love shall find
The bliss her smiles alone can peart.

There is one leaf reserved for me
From all the sweet memorials few
And here my simple song might tell
The feelings thou must guess so well
But couldst thou within thy mind
One little vacant corner find
There no impression yet has been
Where no memorial yet is seen
Oh! It should be my sweetest care
To write my name forever there.

Reputation

The purest treasure mortal times afford,
Is spotless reputation. That away
Men are but gilded lame or painted clay.
Reputation dearer far than life
Shows, pururious blemish blemish, streak of small
Whoso durst drop one spilt by hand, rash hand,
Not all thy morn's care, nor the impudent toil
Of the rude spoiler, e'er can collect
To its first purity and native strictness.

Woman

th trust for ay her faithful heart,
It thro's thy sonnes to beguide

One sigh of thy sorrow — one look of thy love
Begone —

Take it — 'tis a gift of love,
That seeks thy good a longe
Keep it for the givers sake,
And needs it for them own.



Adieu

Adieu

My

I won

When

No more

No more

Through sad, i

Told and tha

How high, when thou didst bid me go,

I built the pile of future joy!

But thou art change and it is gone

Now not a hope illumines my sky

Yet still I breathe no angry thought,

To thee unkind, to law unkind;

Each joy each hope is higher brought,

I give them all with adieu!

Woman

Oh trust for ay her faithful heart,
It throbs thy sorrows to beguile

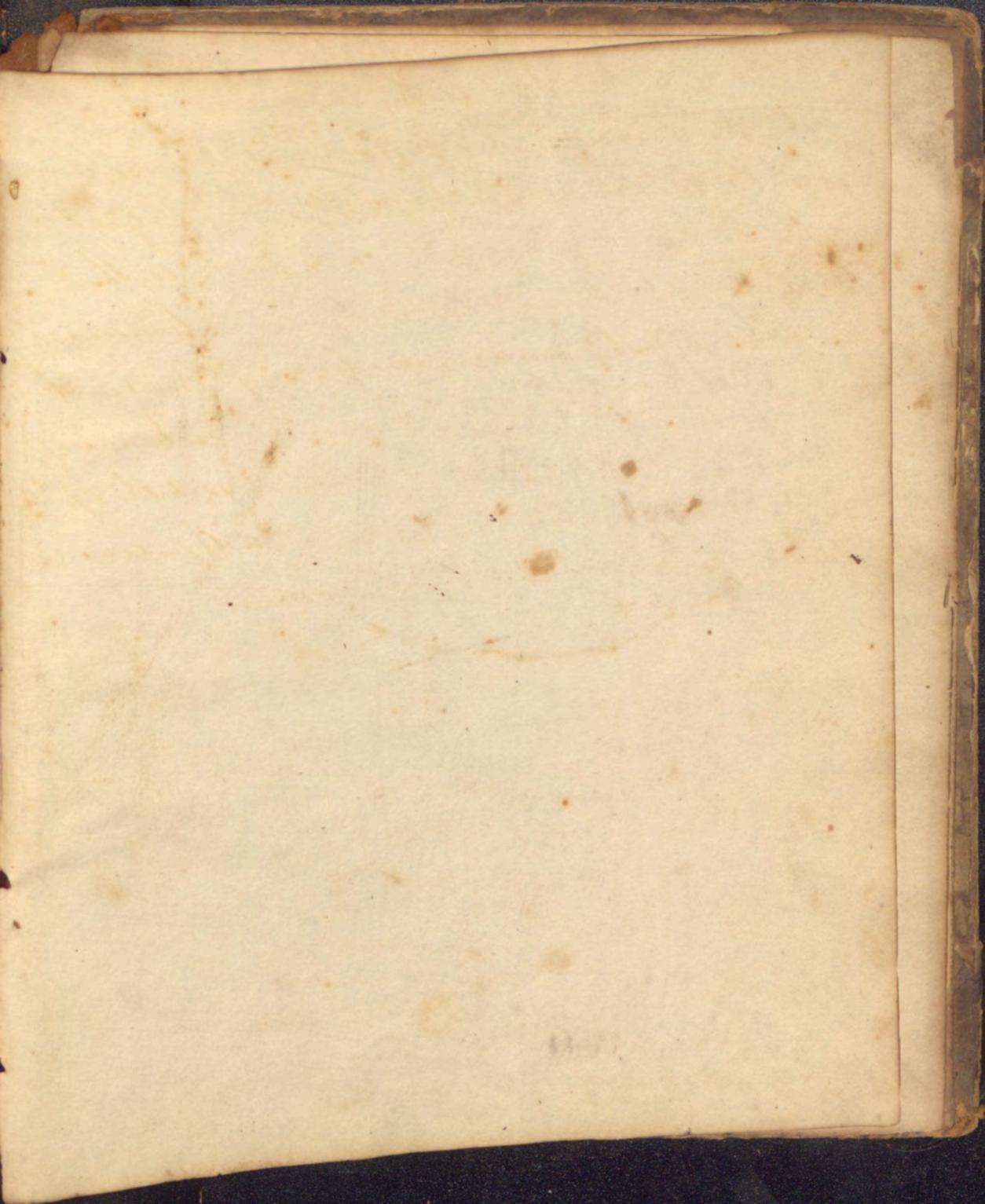
tears

wounds, and
object
with
honour

One sigh of thy sorrows — one look of thy woe in the
himself

Take it — 'tis a gift of ^{thine} to the spell
that seeks thy good a ^{and} life was in
Keep it for the giv ^{er} in
And needs it not

Some.



Candidates 1831

Samuel Tuden	1 st
Richard Blake	2 ^d
Alexor Stewart	3
Maynard Henry	4
Henry McCollum	5
Rock Curri	6 projected
William Johnson	7
Peter Lansdale	8
Mr. Barker	9
Mr. Dasy	10
Mr. Clarkson	11

92
8
—
736

Alexander Stewart

St

Gene

Alexander Stewart
Maxwell Kenny Ma

Lectures of Professor Jameson



